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**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.****FLOTSAM AND JETSAM****FRANCE'S DEBT TO BRITAIN.**

In the House of Commons on February 27th, Mr. Baldwin informed Mr. Hannon (C. Moseley) that the sum owing by the French Government to Great Britain was approximately £310,000,000 sterling.

**SUGAR PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.**

The cane sugar yield for Queensland for the crushing season just closed is estimated at 288,000 tons of raw sugar, the second heaviest yield on record. The total Australian yield for the season should be about 305,000 tons, which will be in excess of the annual consumption. The amount of cane passed through the rollers was approximately 2,194,700 tons. The record Queensland yield was 307,000 tons in 1917.

**AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION.**

The Commonwealth Statistician has issued figures showing the total population of Australia up to 30th June, 1922. In 1901 the population totalled 3,773,801, and in 1922 a jump was made to 5,507,000, an increase of 1,734,199 in 21 years. The greater proportion of this increase must be credited to the past 11 years, as the number of people in the Commonwealth has risen by 1,112,964 since 1911.

**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.**

The King and Queen visited the British Industries Fair at the White City on February 19th. Their Majesties were given a great reception by the thousands of people attending the fair. Speaking at the Government luncheon Sir P. Lloyd-Greene emphasised the fact that the British Industries Fair was essentially a business proposition—it was run by traders for trade. They would find that the British standards of craftsmanship were not only being upheld, but were being adapted to the everyday needs of the markets of the world.

**MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL VON SPEE.**

In his recently published book, Mr. Churchill's comment on von Spee is a finely worded tribute:—

"After his victory at Coronel, Admiral von Spee comported himself with the dignity of a brave gentleman. He put aside the fervent acclamations of the German colony of Valparaiso, and spoke no word of triumph over the dead. He was under no delusion as to his own danger. He said of the flowers which were presented to him, 'They will do for my funeral.' Generally, his behaviour would lead us to suppose that the inability of the Germans to pick up any British survivors was not due to want of humanity; and this view has been accepted by the British Navy."

**TOBACCO-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.**

The guarantee of the British Tobacco Co., Australia, to purchase 1,500,000 lb. of Australian grown leaf at prices ranging up to 2/6 per lb., has attracted a great deal of attention, particularly in some of the southern districts of New South Wales, and in the North Eastern District of Victoria. Some land has been bought down towards the Murray at prices from £7 to £30 per acre.

**COTTON PRODUCTION.**

At a meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation in Manchester on February 27th the members of the American section were recommended to curtail production during March by 50 per cent. on account of the deplorable state of the trade. This decision follows closely upon the decision of two combines of mills to recommend the shareholders to agree to a complete stoppage of mills for two weeks in March.

**POPULATION OF SYDNEY.**

An official estimate of the population of Sydney is recorded as 1,050,000. The area covered by this estimate includes outer suburbs. The metropolitan population totalled 718,000. Buildings erected in 1914 totalled 10,516 and in 1922 the total was 9,084. Evidence of the increased cost of building material and labour is shown in a comparison, which records £5,775,500 as the expenditure for 10,516 buildings in 1914, and £9,917,900 for the lesser number in 1922.

**THE CHURCH.****YEAR'S WORK AND FINANCE.**

The new issue of the Official Year Book of the Church of England contains some interesting figures on work of the Church at home.

There are in England (excluding Wales and Scotland), 4,827 churches in which divine service is held every weekday, 9,074 in which services are held twice each Sunday, and 5,138 more in which services are held more than twice. Holy Communion is administered in 17,103 churches on every Sunday during the year, and in 1,230 churches every weekday.

The churchwardens and sidemen number 146,099, the licensed readers 4,041, and the Sunday school teachers 169,304. The voluntary members of the choir number 974,999 and there are 31,454 unpaid bellringers.

The total gross income of the 12,507 incumbents is reported to amount to £6,176,491, upon which heavy charges of more than £1,000,000 are levied. This income includes a sum of £186,171 contributed in the form of Easter offerings. The stipends of assistant clergy from all sources reached £1,095,148.

The amount of voluntary parochial contributions during 1921 spread over the 28 dioceses in England was £6,466,036, and the total from all sources was £9,300,737.

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## SARAWAK'S NATURAL WEALTH.

PAPER BY MR. CHAS. HOSE.

An interesting paper on "Sarawak—an Independent State within the Empire," prepared by Mr. Chas. Hose, D.Sc. (Cantab.), was read by Mrs. Hose, before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, London, S.W., on February 27th.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, who presided, explained that although Mr. Hose was present, he found that he did not feel equal to reading his paper, and he had therefore asked Mrs. Hose to perform that task. Mr. Chisholm recalled the fact that both he and Mr. Hose were together at college, and he remembered that Mr. Hose was particularly brilliant at science, and took a strong interest in natural history. He went on to Sarawak at the age of 30, and was probably one of the greatest authorities on the country. He had contributed to the British Museum many exhibits of the fauna and insect life of the country, and many had been named after him. He had much pleasure in introducing both Mr. and Mrs. Hose.

The following are the most interesting points from Mr. Hose's paper:—

The prevalent idea of Borneo is that it is still a land of "wild men," a country undesirable as a residence, and more or less incapable of development. As far as it is in my power to do so this evening, I should like to try and dispel this erroneous impression—as all events with regard to one part of Borneo which, though governed independently, by accepting British protection, the one danger to the State has been provided for, namely, the risk of foreign aggression. Sarawak is a storehouse of Nature's treasures: the people are well formed and intelligent, and while they go about untrammelled by superfluous garments, show proper modesty, and withal their garments are in themselves picturesque. It is a land of mountains and great rivers, and is practically one unbroken forest, but although surrounded on all sides by islands of volcanic activity, it shows but small traces of such. Kina Balu, 13,693 ft., in the neighbouring friendly State of British North Borneo is the highest mountain. The scenery is magnificent, and in every direction may be seen panoramas of the most luxuriant vegetation. The network of rivers and their tributaries afford valuable means of transport throughout the country.

With the exception of the Malays of the Coastal regions all the natives live under tribal organisations, of which the chief groups are Dayaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, Klemantans, Muruts, and Punans—of these people the Dayak is, perhaps, the best known to Europeans. He is cheerful, sociable, energetic, fond of fun, and an agreeable companion. The Kayans and Kenyahs who are widely distributed throughout the interior in large villages, are a fine race and are more skilled in handicrafts than any of the other peoples. Muruts, Kalabits, Tagals, who are more confined to the northern part of the State, are tall and strongly built, and, perhaps, better agriculturists. Punans, Ukits, and many other small tribes closely allied scattered over the interior, are the most primitive, and, therefore, ethnologically the most interesting. Hunting itself is really a highly intricate and mystical undertaking surrounded by a great wall of custom and ritual. For the people of Sarawak are not blood-thirsty on the whole, and are little addicted to torture, but, as with all barbaric people who live in the forests, they are deeply superstitious, and their existence is governed by hidebound tradition.

### THE ADMINISTRATION OF SARAWAK.

It has been widely recognised that Sarawak provides the most notable example of a great achievement in successful administration of the affairs of a population in a lowly state of culture by means of an autocracy centred in the person of the British Rajah, who is aided by advisers and administrators appointed by himself. This State thus created with a population of about 600,000 in 1883 came under the protection of the British Government. Among all such administrative systems, that of Sarawak has been distinguished, not only by the rapid establishment of peace, order, and modest prosperity with minimum output of armed force, but especially by reason of the careful way in which the interests of the native population have consistently been made the prime object of the Government's solicitude. The story of the success of the two first white Rajahs of Sarawak has several times been told in whole or in part, but I think it is well that I should try to give you some intimate glimpses of the working of the system, as it affects the daily lives of the people. In 1840 from the very inception of his rule, Sir James Brooke laid down and strictly adhered to the principle of associating the natives with himself and his European assistants in the Government of the country, and of respecting and maintaining whatever was not positively objectionable in the laws and customs of the people. This policy has been faithfully followed for nearly a century: the white Rajahs, instead of imposing any system of European made laws upon the people, as in their position of benevolent despot they might have been tempted to do, have accepted the Mohammedan law and custom in all matters affecting the population of the Mohammedan religion; they have gradually introduced improvements when and where the defects and injustices of the system revealed themselves, and in the work, both of administration and legislation, the Rajahs and their officers have always sought and enjoyed the advice and co-operation of the Malay nobles who occupied them at the time of Sir James Brooke's accession to power, and, as these men have died or retired in the natural course, others have been chosen to fill the vacancies.

### PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

Besides the Supreme Council, there exists a larger body, whose functions are purely advisory. It is called the Council Negri or State Council, and consists of the Rajah, the members of the "Supreme Council," those district officers who are in charge of the more important centres, and the principal native officers and Penghulus throughout the country, some seventy or eighty members. This Council meets in Kuching, the capital, once every three years under the Presidency of the Rajah. The principles according to which the Government has been conducted, cannot be better expressed than in the following words of the late Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, when he said that a Government such as that of Sarawak may "start from things as we find them, putting its veto on what is dangerous or unjust, and supporting what is fair and equitable in the usages of the natives and letting system and legislation wait on occasion." So the secret of success was found in adapting and improving all that was good in the existing usages of the natives, without indiscriminate destruction of ancient customs. From among the more influential chiefs of the up-river communities, the Rajah also appoints, on the recommendation of the Resident, a certain number in each division, to the office of Penghulu, who are also given a flag and a document recording his appointment, and the duties of his office. A good Penghulu will act about the investigation of any affair with much tact and patience.

We may liken the whole system of society as now established to a conical structure, consisting of a common apex, from which lines of authority descend to the base, branching as they go, at three principal levels. If we imagine the upper part of this structure cut away at a horizontal plane just above the lowest level of branching, we have a diagrammatic representation of the state of affairs preceding the Rajah's advent—a large number of smaller cones each representing a village unified by the subordination of its members to its chief, but each remaining isolated without any bond of union with its neighbours. At the present time the base of the cone remains almost unaltered, but the Rajah's Government binds together all its isolated groups to form one harmonious whole by means of the hierarchy of officers whose authority proceeds from the Rajah himself, the apex of the system. The Rajah's power rests upon the broad base of the people's willing co-operation. He in turn is for them the symbol of the whole, by the aid of which they are enabled to think of the State as their common country and common object of devotion, and from him there descends through his officers, the spirit which animates the whole, a spirit of reciprocal confidence, justice, goodwill, and devotion to duty. The system is in fact the realisation of the ideal of monarchy or personal government; its successful working depends above all on the character and intellect of the man who stands at the head of the State. Mention should be made that Government buildings are good and substantial, and great care taken in the matter of hospitals both European and native. Kuching had a fine embankment on the river front, and an excellent water supply from Mount Matang, ten miles away. Reservoirs have also been constructed in other parts of the country. Schools and libraries have been built, and a fine museum complete and representative of specimens of natural history and ethnography. As to the development of the resources of the country, the Borneo Company, Ltd., has worked very successfully antimony, cinnabar, gold, and silver mines leased to them by the Government. The output of gold for many years was approximately 3,000 ounces a month, and of silver 1,000 ounces a month. Alluvial gold is also worked by Chinese. The present value of trade is about 45 million dollars, and is annually increasing—the export and imports are about the same.

### PROSPEROUS OIL FIELD.

The large petroleum field discovered many years ago in the Miri district commenced working in 1909, a lease having been granted to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. This oilfield, which has been so efficiently developed by Lord Bearested and those exceedingly able men with whom he is associated, is a great triumph for the Shell-Anglo-Asian oil group, and now produces approximately some 400,000 tons a year of high grade oil, and shows every prospect of much greater development. It is particularly interesting to recall that, when this first lease was made, now fourteen years ago, a clause was inserted at the instance of the Sarawak Government whereby the Company covenanted that a reserve of not less than 10,000 tons of liquid fuel should always be kept in storage for the supply of ships of the British Navy. This was the first case of such a provision being made for the supply of the British Navy from oil resources within the Empire, and the example then set has since been followed elsewhere. During the war the supply from Sarawak was of special value to the Navy. Eastern waters. Coal is a better quality than most Eastern coals is plentiful throughout the country, and two mines have for many years been worked by the Government. There is little doubt that coal of a much higher quality is procurable. Great assistance and encouragement have been given by the Government to agriculture.

An account of this description would be incomplete without some reference to the valuable assistance and help rendered by the Rance Margaret to the late Rajah in her great love for, and sympathy with, the peoples of Sarawak, amongst whom she has spent so many enjoyable years, and whose manners and customs she knows so well and describes so feelingly in her charming book: "My Life in Sarawak."

At the conclusion of the paper a large and varied collection of lantern slides depicting life in Sarawak were thrown on the screen.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hose was proposed by Mr. Chisholm.

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, in seconding, gave some interesting reminiscences of early visits to Sarawak, when he was serving on the China Station. His first visit was in 1857 when the Navy was called in to assist in quelling the Chinese rising. He made another visit many years later, and saw the development that had taken place.

Before the meeting terminated the chairman read a letter of apology for absence from Lord Bearested, in which he wrote: "I venture to predict that the oil industry will be the greatest in the Sarawak Protectorate of all its many assets; and as in the evolution of Sarawak itself, it is most satisfactory (Continued at foot of next column.)"

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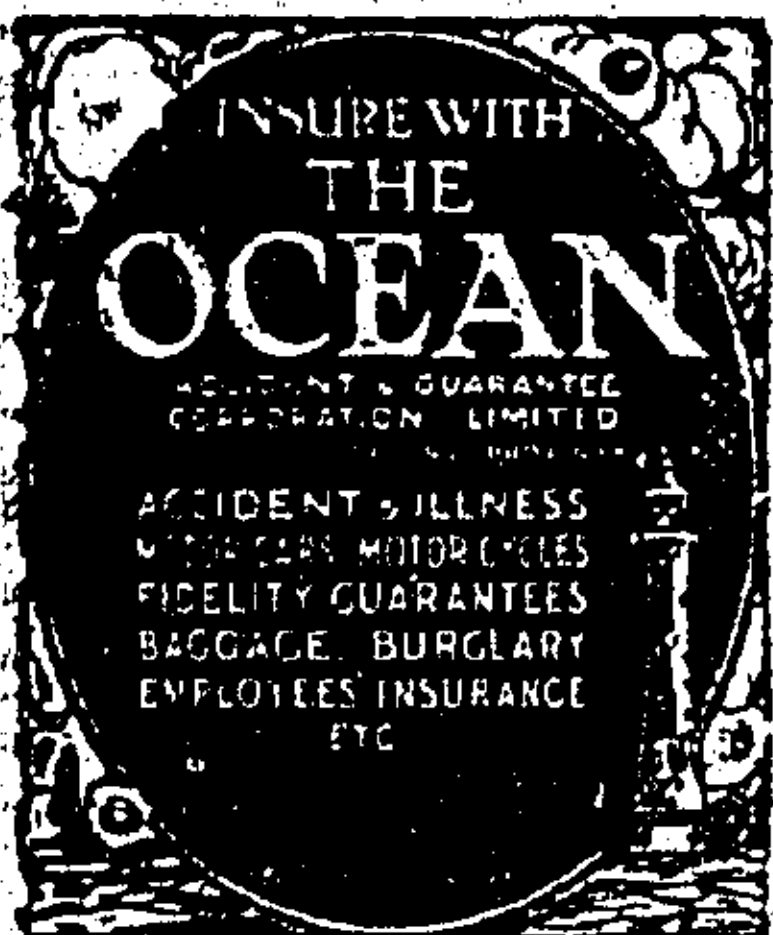
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### SHANGHAI STEAMER IN FLAMES. DIRE PERIL OF 300 CHINESE PASSENGERS. A THRILLING RESCUE.

The following account is given in the N.C. Daily News of the fire on the steamer *Hsin Pao Hua* briefly reported last week in a cable message:—

A fire at sea, which but for the efficient and speedy help of an adjacent vessel might easily have resulted in a catastrophe involving nearly 500 passengers, broke out on the *Hsin Pao Hua* on Tuesday evening about 10.30. The vessel, belonging to the Ping An S.S. Co., left Shanghai for Chusan about 6.30 p.m. on the day mentioned, and had passed about an hour and half beyond Woosung, when flames burst out of the after hold, which was laden with highly combustible products including 200 tons of kerosene oil, a consignment of beancake, and some cotton and maize. The passengers became panic-stricken and crowded forward to get away from the flames, which soon caused the decks to become very hot. The captain sent up signals of distress and managed to keep the frightened Chinese from jumping overboard until the *Grace Dollar*, inbound, raced up on full steam an hour and half after the fire was noticed.

The captain laid the *Grace Dollar* alongside the flaming boat and made fast, though the difficulties were great. The 471 passengers were transferred and the Chinese crew making in all about 500 men, women and children. Lines were cast off and a tow rope attached and the two boats started slowly for Woosung, the *Grace Dollar* pumping water into the after hold all the while. When close to the Whangpo they were met by the Woosung Harbourmaster in his launch, who superintended the fire-fighting from then on. The *Dollar* boat cast off and the tug *White* took up the work of towing and finally at 2.58 a.m. beached the *Hsin Pao Hua* off the Quarantine Station. Assisting the Harbourmaster were the Customs tide-waiters on the Customs float, who with three streams of water completely filled the burning hold and quenched the fire at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

Great credit must be given to Captain W. H. Thomas of the *Grace Dollar* and his engineers and crew for the valiant work done both in taking off the panic-stricken passengers and crew, with not a single loss of life and but one injury, a crushed hand of one man caused in his rush for safety, and the skilful wrapping and making fast of ropes to bind the ships together. The Woosung Harbourmaster (too modest to allow his name to be used, because he performed his duty) is to be complimented for the efficiency and labour of his able crew.

The *Hsin Pao Hua* is a single screw steamer built in the Tung Yue yards in 1921. She is of 1,054 tons gross register and 653 net, and is 189.6 ft overall and 31 ft. broad.

Tugs are now at work pulling the vessel off the beach.

From the following account, given to a representative of the N.C. Daily News on Wednesday afternoon by Capt. W. H. Thomas, master of the *Grace Dollar*, it will be seen that a tragedy was averted by the assistance he and his crew so ably and so fortunately rendered.

"The moon was just rising on a clear sea," said Captain Thomas, "when at about 9.50, we sighted a vessel giving signals of distress, and blowing her siren, about five miles from Kiutou Light Vessel." (It was afterwards ascertained that the vessel was the *Hsin Pao Hua*, a steel ship of 1,054 tons, constructed last year at Shanghai for the Ping An Steamship Company. She had on board 471 passengers, and a cargo of kerosene and cotton, and was outward bound.)

"We at once stopped our engines, turned round and went to her assistance, getting alongside at 10.35. It was then seen that there was a fire in the after hold, and the passengers, men, women and children, were all crowded on deck in a terrible state of excitement. Her engines had stopped, owing to smoke and heat in the engine room, and she was drifting fast already out of the track of steamers. Had there been no assistance, the vessel would have been like an inferno in another hour and, I think, must have foundered. As it was, the crew were doing what they could with two small hose."

A WILD SCENE OF PANIC.

"The flames not having reached the superstructure, we were able to go right alongside and lash her to us. Immediately there was a stampede on the part of the Chinese passengers. We were so close that they were able to clamber over the side, on to our deck, and this they did with a rush, first throwing over their baggage. They were shouting and yelling like mad people. In about a quarter of an hour the whole lot had been transferred to our ship, and I do not know that any were injured beyond one man, who had his hand crushed. I did not hear of any being drowned."

"Meanwhile, the *Grace Dollar's* deck and engine room department, and the Chinese crew, worked like trojans. After lashing the vessel, they rigged up electric lights and got the pump going, and after about two hours' hard work the fire was quenched. At 11.40 with the vessel in tow alongside, we started for Shanghai, and in the morning we beached her at Pleasant Point. The passengers were brought up to the Standard Oil Wharf and there dispersed."

The *Hsin Pao Hua* had no wireless equipment, and was not sighted by any other vessel, and as she was drifting when seen by the *Grace Dollar*, it is practically certain over 500 lives would have been lost in the complete destruction of the vessel but for the gallant assistance of Captain Thomas and his men.

### MARINE COURT CASES. A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Found on board the s.s. *Fan, Cloon* without the permission of the master of the vessel, a Chinese, in whose possession a knife was discovered, similar to those used by Chinese pick-pockets for cutting open pockets, was yesterday morning sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court.

### WORKING CARGO ON THE SABBATH WITHOUT PERMISSION.

The unusual charge of working cargo on a Sunday without a permit from the Harbour Office was preferred against a Japanese named W. Hladka, manager of Suzuki & Co., at the Marine Court yesterday morning.

Sub-Inspector Bond, of the Water Police, prosecuted and said that at 3.30 a.m. on the 1st inst. whilst the Company's vessel, *s.s. Aizawa Maru*, was lying off Whangai she was seen by the Police to be working coal. When questioned about this later, the Master of the vessel said that he had no permit. Inspector Bond said that he understood that the Company was running up the Water Police, asking for permission to work, "which was not promulgated."

The defendant apologised to the Court, saying that he regretted the trouble given. His Worship dismissed the case, warning the defendant to be more careful in future. Requests for permission to work on Sundays had to be in the Harbour Office by 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

### OVERCROWDING A STEAM LAUNCH.

With four previous convictions recorded against him, Fan Yee, master of the steam launch, *Tak Hang*, yesterday morning, was fined \$150 with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., for carrying 46 passengers in excess of his licence.

According to Lance-Sergeant Keen, there were 108 passengers on board, whereas the licence fixed the maximum number of passengers to be carried at 62.

The defendant's excuse was that there were a number of soldiers on board who refused to go ashore when he requested them to do so.

### THE "CUMSHAW" NUISANCE. JUVENILE BEGGARS IN COURT.

"Cumshaw, mah-sta, cumshaw!" Large numbers of ragged and dirty little boys, some with bandages all over their heads, others with crooked legs and other deformities, have been swarming in the streets of Hongkong during the last fortnight. They hang round the legs of Europeans coming from the ferries and the ships, asking their plea for "cumshaw" with annoying persistence. Their appearance in such numbers was synchronous with the arrival of the tourist ship *Empress of France*, and they have remained ever since. It is to be feared that the tourists have encouraged them to a large extent, and thus intensified the nuisance.

Two of the small delinquents appeared at the Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, charged with begging. According to a statement by Sergeant Ellis, they had been "warned by the police on several occasions, but persisted in the offence. Once they were taken to the station, and then the parents came up. The latter stated that they were refugees from Kwangtung, and accordingly the police gave the fathers hawking licences. But, in spite of this, the children continued to beg in Ice House Street, and to make matters worse, the mothers went over to Tim Sha Tau and did likewise. With the fathers hawking and the rest of the household begging, the families doubtless made quite respectable incomes, comparatively speaking. The sergeant stated that the boys sometimes took knives out with them, and did juggling tricks. The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell), remanded the case for a week, in order that the parents might be found a second time, and questioned.

### CHINESE CUSTOMS. NEW SCHEME DRAFTED.

A brief telegram a month ago on this subject through Reuters' Agency, was evidently based upon the following paragraph by a diplomatic correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*:—

It is understood that the British Government has elaborated a draft Customs scheme for China, in accordance with the stipulations under this head of the Washington group of Treaties. The draft, which is a highly technical and very full one, is about to be submitted for consideration by the Washington Treaty Powers. The principal feature of the Customs reforms envisaged by the Washington Conference was the raising of the present low duties to an effective 5 per cent, with, in certain instances, a surtax of 2½ per cent.

### SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, March 28th, state:—Our market has been very quiet and the price of paddy has dropped slightly. As far as export prices are concerned, the position remains uncertain on account of the fluctuations of the rate of exchange. The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to March 12th is 204,671 tons against 204,247 in 1922.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$5.50 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for April shipment.

### G. R. SALE OF H.M.S. "MERLIN"

TENDERS are invited up to the 30th MAY, 1923, for the purchase of the above named vessel with engines & boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board. Full particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale and permits to view may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and Tender Forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$300, returnable when decision on the tenders has been reached. The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong from the 28th March, 1923.

**PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "MERLIN"**  
 A twin-screw steel steamer of 1,400 H.P.—  
 Length between perpendiculars ... 185'0"  
 Breadth extreme ... 33'5"  
 Depth (Flat Keel to Upper Deck) ... 15'7"  
 Nominal Displacement ... about 1,070 tons  
 Present Mean Draft ... 8'2"  
 Built ... Where ... 1903  
 By whom ... H.M. Dockyard  
 Bunker capacity (coal) ... 103 Tons  
 Fresh Water capacity ... 17.5 "  
 Reserve feed water capacity ... 0.6 "  
 Economical speed ... 10 Knots  
 Coal Consumption (economical speed) ... 12 Tons per 24 hours

**MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION**  
 Steel ... Framing, O. B. Plating, Upper and Lower Decks, Forecastle and Poop Stringers, Bulkheads, &c.  
 Iron ... Davits, Stanchions, &c.  
 Wood ... Sheathing, Forecastle, Poop, Upper and Lower Decks and Flats in Hold.  
 Metal ... Sheathing, Wood Sheathing, Fastenings, Stem, Sternpost, Rudder, Shaft Brackets.

**DECKS**  
 Lower, Upper, Forecastle, Boat Deck and Poop.

**ENGINES**  
 Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing, total H.P. 1,400 at 200 r.p.m.  
 Cylinders 11½", 18"; diameters x 2 ft. stroke.

Steam pressure 210 lbs. per Sq. in. ... 2 Sets.

**BOILER**  
 Water tube Belleville type.  
 Steam pressure, max. 280 lbs. per Sq. in. reducing to 210 lbs. at engines ... 4 No.

**AUXILIARY MACHINERY**  
 Engine air compressing for boiler tube sweeping ... 1 No.  
 Main circulating and auxiliary pumps ... 2 No.

Electric light engines with dynamos ... 2 No.  
 Fan, force draught, for boiler rooms ... 2 No.

Feed pumps ... 2 No.  
 Fire and bilge pumps ... 2 No.

Starting engine ... 2 No.  
 Steering engine ... 1 No.

Steam winch and windlass ... 1 No.  
 Evaporating Plant with Distiller & Evaporating Pumps, Capacity, 12 ... 2 Sets.

tons per 24 hours.

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING**  
 Fitted with internal electric lighting at 80 volts.

**PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON BOARD TO BE SOLD WITH THE VESSEL**

Chain Cable 17"-31½" fathoms, Anchors, 28 cwt. each, 3 No., Boats Davits 14 No., Cat Davits 2 No. and small davit, Metal Companion way upper deck st. Galley for 12-14 Men by Moorwood, Accommodation Ladder, Metal pump 5 No. and one small iron Force pump, A large quantity of valuable METAL Fittings such as Fairleads, Mushroom Top Ventilators, Hand and Guard Rail sockets, deck plates, illuminators, guards and stanchions to Skylights, 4 pa. link plates, fireman's voice pipes, dolphins to hand steering gear and fittings to bridge. Also a considerable quantity of spare boiler gear comprising: tubes, junction boxes, tube joints, check valves, and drums, &c. &c., in a New condition, which are stored in the Dockyard.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, the 7th MAY, 1923.

A. W. GRUNDY, Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, March, 1923.

### COMFORT EYE

means better health and better results from your work; and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Readjustment of your glasses. Your will find Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central—Advz. [101]

### HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 9th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$1,045 b.
Canton Insurances	625 b.
Union Insurances	240 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurances	485 b.
Douglas Steamships	58 sa.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	38 sa.
China Sugars	243 sa.
Langkate (Combined)	Tls. 284 b.
Kowloon Wharves	175 s.
Whampoa Docks	\$ 105 b.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 101 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$ 420 sa.
Central Estates	435 b.
Hongkong Hotels (old)	21 b. & sa.
Humphreys Estates	26 b. & sa.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 14.85 b.
Orientalis	Tls. 9 b.
Cementa	\$ 273 b.
Dairy Farms	244 b.
Watsons	18 b. & sa.
Hongkong Electric	28 b.
China Light	12.55 sa.
Hongkong Trams	212 sa.
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; sa.—sales.	

### A Light Car for home leave

Business and pleasure, men and women, about to proceed home, leave are offered unusual facilities for acquiring a Light Car. Autoveyors Ltd., London's leading Light Car Specialists, have made arrangements by which any car may be purchased on payment of a small deposit (from £37 10s.), the balance being paid by easy instalments. At the end of the leave period they will, if desired, take the car for re-sale on commission on specially advantageous terms.

Many who availed themselves of these facilities last year have written most appreciative letters, from which the following are typical extracts:—  
 (1) "I thank you very much for your attention and courtesy. I shall have much pleasure in recommending your company to my friends on my return to India."  
 (2) "You were very helpful to me when I was first of all selling the car, and you could have secured for me a very good price indeed."  
 (3) "Should I find any of my friends in Australia in need of a good reliable firm to help them, I will not fail to give them your name and address."

The possession of a good Light Car will increase the enjoyment of your leave untold, and the recent drastic price reductions bring it within the reach of most. Autoveyors Ltd. are Authorized Agents for the leading makes, and arrange all details with regard to taxation, licence, insurance, etc.  
 Write to-day for catalogue and full particulars of special "leave" offer to:

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### TAILORING

There is an old saying to the effect that everyone is better dressed than a tailor. This may or may not be so. But the Boy Scout, who has learned the sartorial art has already acquired the habit of neatness in dress, and his new trade not only makes him profitable work, but he will always be a well-dressed boy and man.

Shirts and shorts, dawns and patches our specialty. Scout Tailoring Department.

**SCOUT JAMBOREE**

CITY HALL

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,  
 April 13th & 14th.



## SUPREME COURT

(REOPEN THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM BURNETT) HERE DATES.)

## PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

## ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SALE OF PROPERTY.

Allegations of fraudulent sale of property is one of the points raised by Counsel for the plaintiff in an action in which Wong On Shing, a retired sleeping partner of the Yue Tak firm, sued Au Man Kit, the managing partner of the firm, claiming a declaration that the true value of certain properties belonging to the firm when they were sold by the defendant was \$53,000, which is \$21,000 more than the price for which they were sold. Plaintiff also asked for an order of the Court that an account be taken of what was due to him in respect of the sale of the said properties and of the goodwill and stock in trade of the firm. His claim was for correct amount due to him on his retirement.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo) represented the defendant.

Mr. Eldon Potter said the action was in the nature of a partnership dispute and had particular reference to a certain amount of money paid by the defendant, as managing partner of the Yue Tak firm, to the plaintiff on his retirement at the end of the Chinese year, Kang San, which was the equivalent of the year 1920-21.

The plaintiff, said Mr. Potter, was a merchant who carried on business at No. 60, Bonham Strand East, and he was a partner of the Yue Tak firm, of which the first defendant was the managing partner. On May 30th, 1921, the plaintiff agreed to retire from the firm and his retirement dated from February 7th, 1921. During the years 1913-1917 the defendant, with money belonging to the firm, purchased certain leasehold property for the firm. The property was situated at Marine Lot No. 55 together with the buildings erected thereon. The property was purchased in the defendant's name and it was registered by him in the Land Office. On January 11th, 1921, the first defendant, without the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, sold the property for the sum of \$34,000. This amount was a gross undervaluation, the property being worth \$55,000. On the plaintiff's retirement the defendant rendered an account to the plaintiff, showing the sum of money due to the latter, and a sum of \$38,592.61 was paid to the plaintiff. This account was based, amongst other things, upon the amount realised by the sale of the property. Furthermore, the plaintiff claimed that this account did not include the value of the goodwill and stock in trade. Plaintiff disputed the settlement and claimed that the account was incorrect to the extent of \$21,000 (undervaluation on the property) and by the amount of the value of the goodwill and stock in trade.

Mr. Potter went on to read the statement of defence which was to the effect that the defendant admitted selling the property on the 11th day of January, 1921, for the sum of \$34,000, but denied that such sum was a gross undervaluation. He denied that the property was worth \$55,000. The defendant also admitted having sold the property without the consent of the plaintiff and argued that the property was already bought by him without the plaintiff's knowledge or consent, and that both the purchase and sale were subsequently ratified by the plaintiff. The defence alleged that the defendant was vested with full authority (being managing partner) to act without the consent and knowledge of such partners. The sale of property was expressly authorised by the plaintiff and certain other partners by their intention of retiring from the business on the understanding that the sale money should be used to pay part of their fair share in the business.

In reply to this statement of defence, the plaintiff denied that the sale was put through in a bona fide way by the defendant. The plaintiff repeated his statement that the sale was a gross undervaluation and added that it was fraudulent. The defendant fraudulently and in breach of his duty towards the plaintiff sold the property at an undervaluation, and value of the goodwill and stock in trade was omitted from the account delivered by the defendant on May 30th, 1921. The defendant thereby fraudulently induced the plaintiff to accept the said account as correct and to sign the deed of retirement. The plaintiff asked for the said account to be set aside and to be repaid.

In the defendant's rejoinder, Mr. Potter went on to say the defendant denied that the sale was fraudulent and denied the allegations of fraudulent concealment and fraudulent inducement. In further answer to them the defendant stated that the account payable to the plaintiff was agreed upon by the plaintiff and the previous years, as shown by the balance sheet, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to have any valuation of the goodwill. The value of the stock in trade was included in the balance sheet for the Kang San year and this was taken into account in paying the plaintiff's share in the business of \$38,592.61.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SPORT

## THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## YESTERDAY'S UNCOMPLETED MATCH.

H. D. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn met Thomas Lay and M. P. Lo yesterday afternoon in the third round of the Open Championship Doubles. Unfortunately, owing to the darkness, the match was uncompleted, the game finishing up two sets all. The light was none too good right through the match and towards the end it was only with great strain that the players could see the ball.

The match was played on the stand court and the stands were well patronised. The Indians were exceedingly fortunate in winning the last set, for on the run of play they looked very much like being defeated. This was mainly due to the tactics adopted by M. P. Lo who, on every possible occasion, after he and his partner had lost the first set, 5-7, lobbed back from the base line and thus prevented the Indians from working up to the net as they usually do. Time and again he beat them with this method, and to him must be awarded the credit of making safe the second and third sets, 7-6, 6-4. Lo is a clever player, possessing a strong forehand drive across the court. His partner also played safely, though his play is not as scientific as that of his partner. The Rumjahns after winning the first set, 7-6, in which they played quite up to their usual bright form, were non-plussed at Lo's persistent lobbing, and upon O. Rumjahn's shoulders fell most of the heavy work in countering it.

He is much the better in dealing with a lob and he can generally be relied upon returning really difficult "skiers." His brother realises his own weakness in this direction and very wisely left the bulk of them to his brother. O. Rumjahn in the opening stages of the match showed up to advantage. His ground shot and volleying being the chief features of his play. Of the two brothers he played the better game throughout. H. D. Rumjahn developed a hot service as the match proceeded and he won several games on his service.

The run of the play was pretty even and in the first two sets the games at one time stood at five all. In the third set Lo and Lay looked very winners from the start. In the fourth set the Indians improved considerably and in a measure wore down Lo's dangerous lobbing. There was very little net work throughout the match, neither couple having the chance to work up to the net. Occasionally Lay and O. Rumjahn got in a hard smash but they were few and far between. Both couples were at fault at times in volleying back balls which were obviously going wide.

The match will be continued on the stand court this afternoon and should provide quite an exciting finish.

In the second round of the same competition, R. H. Wild and J. D. Humphrey experienced no great difficulty in disposing of S. E. Green and D. S. Green by three sets to one.

## RESULTS:

## OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

R. H. Wild and J. D. Humphrey beat S. E. and D. S. Green, 6-0, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3.

## HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

W. B. Connaby (115/3) beat R. M. Henderson (115/6), 7-0, 6-3, 10-8.

## HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

C. G. Perdue (115/3) beat G. Dawbarn (115/6), 6-0, 2-6, 6-2; W. G. Kennard (115/6) beat C. M. Wilson (115/6), 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

## HANDICAP DOUBLES.

L. Thomas and A. B. Sutherland (115/6) beat R. M. Smith and C. C. Stark (115/6), 7-3, 4-6, 11-9; E. P. Harrison and M. G. Edwards (115/6) beat E. R. S. Dods and A. B. Haworth (115/1), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

The facts of the case, said Mr. Potter, were very simple. The Yue Tak firm opened business in 1908 as general merchants and carried on business in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin. The plaintiff was a sleeping partner, his share being a \$750 one. There was only one other partner with a \$750 share in the business, all the other partners holding smaller amounts, with the exception of the defendant who held \$1,000. When the sleeping partners signed their intention of retiring the plaintiff asked for a balance sheet. This was not published, the defendant stating that owing to a printer's strike it could not be printed. He believed this to be correct. The defendant contended that the plaintiff saw the "original balance sheet." On May 30th, 1921, defendant sent for plaintiff and despatched him with a "blank document" to be stamped. On their return the defendant wrote out the deed of retirement, which he copied from another document and then the defendant asked plaintiff to sign it at the same time producing an account which showed his share at \$38,592.60. He also gave him the account. The plaintiff at the time said, "This may not be correct," and the defendant replied, "All the partners are being paid alike; and if this is not any more you will get more." The plaintiff signed the document and took the money.

"The Chief Justice: Are you the only partner who signed it?"

Mr. Potter: Another partner kicked, and kicked very effectively to the extent of \$8,000.

Counsel for the plaintiff continued to address the Court in the afternoon and the case was adjourned.

## THE MIGHTY DEAD.

## "SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO MEMORIAL."

## MR. MACONACHIE GOES TO THE TOMBS.

Mr. Maconachie's address at Union Church on Sunday morning was an interesting dissertation on the theme that, whilst the fame of some to whom great monuments have been erected is forgotten, "no man knoweth the sepulchre" of some of the world's greatest figures. The subject was a topical one at this time when all China is thronging to the tombs for Ching Ming ancestor-worship and when the world is echoing with the story of recent discoveries amongst the graves of Ancient Egypt.

The address surveyed a wide range, both of place and time. Text and Scripture reading had reference to the unknown grave of Moses on the heights of Pisgah, where he viewed the Promised Land into which he might not enter; and the equally unknown grave of Christ outside Jerusalem. Exiles from home suffered a pang of longing as the preacher took them next, in imagination, among the granite and heather of remote Cornwall, "with no company but the sheep and the moor-fowl" where Land's End affords on either side a prospect of the Atlantic. There is the "Cromlech"—three or four huge slabs of unhewn stone which, for ages, have marked the burial place of an unknown who, in his day, must have served his generation with stout heart, strong arm and wise understanding, but whether as prince, priest or sage, none could say. Better than an inscription in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Maconachie thought, was such a burial beneath the unhewn, unlettered rock:

"We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,  
But we left him alone with his glory."

## THE WORLD'S FAMOUS TOMBS.

The world was full of monuments, and he was not suggesting that their number should be diminished. History became vivid as one stood by the tombs of the old Norse and Danish Kings in Iona, or read the inscriptions in St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. Old Japan came to life as one brooded among the glorious shrines reared at Nikko in honour of the mighty Shoguns. A different China from that of the Treaty Ports was revealed as one explored the wonderful valley near the Great Wall where the Ming Emperors still more sacred spots in Ebsang where, three and twenty centuries ago, were laid with great pomp the remains of Confucius, "the one man whom China has delighted to honour."

Reverting to unknown resting places, Mr. Maconachie with a thought for the blue-jackets who attend Church parade each Sunday at Union Church, alluded to the sailor's grave and quoted:

"There is in the wide lone sea a spot unmarked but holy—"

He drew a contrast between the permanence of the Jewish race—a people who reared few monuments, whose efforts in stone were negligible—and the mammoth architecture, especially of a monumental nature, Ancient Egypt was a mere subject for post-mortem examination; the race it oppressed lived, and exercised an influence greater than that of any Pharaoh.

Away in the arid limestone valleys of the Theban desert lay the rock-hewn chambers where the dust of the Lord of Egypt, embalmed and closely guarded, might safely pass the 3,000 years ere the time came when the waiting body, "to re-animate the waiting body," "The thirty expected centuries have more than gone, but Pharaoh's spirit has not come back to claim and use the fleshly instrument so carefully preserved. 'Unto dust thou shalt return' is the decree which can by no means be set aside by any device of man. The passionate faith of those times in the survival or revival of the soul after death is written in their inscriptions, enshrined in their ritual and expressed in all their funeral customs."

## EGYPTIAN AND CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

"The spirit of Tutankhamen, we are told, is angry at the disturbing of his tomb, and it is now two months since a crystal-gazer of Piccadilly told two of the excavators dead on the white sand. The sand is not white, as it happens, but one of the explorers has succumbed, as any man might, to a blood-poisoning, so I suppose we shall have a flood of superstition let loose, which indeed will be almost worth while if the vulgarities of the whole proceedings receives a check. To think that a great King, after 3,000 years in the other world, should have nothing better to do than indulge a jealousy over his discarded skin and bones! To think he should be permitted to wreak his resentment by the death penalty, and should send a forewarning of it to Piccadilly! Evidently, and childishly, creep inevitably into conceptions of the future life which take the turn of materialism. Men and women must be taught to reverence and love their dead without worshipping their tombs and tabernacles."

In an interesting passage, Mr. Maconachie emphasised the consideration that the burial of Moses in an unknown grave had saved the Israelites from the temptation of deifying their dead leader, which would be suggested by their contact with the Egyptians.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## ALEXANDER SKLAREVSKI.

## WELL-KNOWN RUSSIAN PIANIST DELIGHTS HONGKONG.

The first of two pianoforte concerts to be given by the well-known Russian pianist, Alexander Sklarevski, was given at the City Hall yesterday evening. This pianist came to Hongkong two years ago, and then gave a series of five recitals, winning great popularity among music lovers in the Colony, and those who heard him yesterday can well understand why that should be. He is the complete master of his instrument, and an understanding of his technique is well nigh perfect, and he possesses that subtle gift of touch so difficult to acquire, except to any but the born musician. In Twelve Studies from Chopin he brought out the full delicacy of that composer's art, whilst his interpretation of Bach-Liszt's Grand Fantasia and Orgel Fuga was a masterpiece, the grandness of the composition rolling gently from the piano. And the mysticism of Tchaikowski's wonderful Nocturne and Mazurka was fully brought out, eloquent examples of the style of the modern Russians. The rest of his programme, all of it thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of people present, was as follows:

Pastorale, E. minor and Capriccio, E. minor (Scriabin); Prelude (Arensky); Musical Snuff Box, and Waltz (Liszt); La Soiree dans Grenade (Debussy); and Arabesque on the motives of Strauss' famous Waltz: "Blue Danube" (Schullz-Euler).

Mr. Sklarevski's programme for this evening at 5.30 p.m. is:

## PART I.

1.—(a) Andante, F. major; (b) Moonlight, Beethoven.

2.—(a) Ballade, A. flat major; (b) Nocturne, F. sharp minor; (c) Waltz, C. sharp minor; (d) Polonaise, A. flat minor; Chopin.

## PART II.

3.—(a) Two Preludes, Rachmaninov; (b) Barcarolle, Rubinstein; (c) Etude Pathetique, Scriabin.

4.—(a) Antique Menuet, Spanghetti; (b) Loreley; (c) Campanella, Liszt.

## THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

## COMPLICATIONS OF CLOCKING-IN THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

After many meetings, arguments, and conferences, between the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hongkong Electric Company, the strikers, and the heads of the strikers' guild, it has at last been ascertained what exact complaint the men have to make against the Company. The whole dispute seems to have been the result of a misunderstanding. When the Company introduced their new system of clocking-in for these particular workers at the North Point Works, the employees were unable to understand the finer points. They knew that they had to clock-in at 10 p.m. and they knew that the clocks registered the time they were away. But the Company had not been able to obtain all the clocks they needed, so that the men had to queue up before they could clock-in. The Company allowed them five minutes to perform the operation, but as there were so few clocks at the time, it was ten minutes before the men at the back of the queue were able to register. They immediately jumped to the conclusion that they were to lose this ten minutes off their tiffin hour, hence the strike. What the men did not realise was that they were allowed a certain time for tiffin always, and the time allowed was dated from the time they left to the time they came back, and registered as much by the clocks. Thus they lost no time at all in spite of the ten minutes' delay. This has at last been understood by them, and the only question now left is that of bonus. According to their agreement with the Electric Company, bonus is forfeited if men absent themselves from their work without leave. This is the only point left in dispute, and if this is settled, the men should all be back at work within a few days.

For a thousand years, he continued, not a single monument existed in England to Alfred, greatest of English Kings. Yet his biography spoke truly when he said that, though invisible, Alfred was everywhere in English life and laws, so much the founder of the nation's well-being that every school in the land might have his bust, every town hall his statue, and every ship in the Navy his name. For the memorial of this prophet greater than Moses, look around on the faith and love and light which surely, though they might think slowly, were breaking through upon the discord and darkness of our world. No man could show for certain the place where the Lord lay, but true, now and for all ages, were the tender and exalted lines of the Christian poetess who said:

"No planet knows that this  
Our wayward planet, carrying land and wave,  
Love and life manifold, and pain and bliss,  
Bears as chief treasure, one forsaken grave."

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## GARDEN TOOLS.

## SPADES.

## SYRINGES.

## TROWELS.

## SHEARS.

## MOWERS.

## WIRE NETTING.

## FORKS.

## RAKES.

## HOES.

## LAWN MARKERS.

## PRUNING.

## KNIVES.

MADE  
IN  
SHEFFIELD.LIGHT SETS  
FOR LADIES' USE.

## HARDWARE DEPT.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

## SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

## COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

## DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

## OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

## ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, ETC.

## PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

## AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MCINNIS' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

## COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

TYPE K2.

IN MAHOGANY

NON-SET.

AUTOMATIC STOP.

EQUIPPED WITH

SEVEN HANDSOME

RECORD ALBUMS

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.

SPOKEN WISEMAN'S.

TEL. 1322.

## Powell

TELEPHONE C. 8146.

## GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS.

We have just received a new consignment

or

## HIGH-CLASS SUMMER SUITINGS

## SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS ALSO

INCLUDING

## SMART LINENS, COTTONS AND SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERE.

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

## "TAIPO" CLOTH

This is a new fabric, and the

ideal cloth for SUMMER WEAR.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING** will be held at the **PEAK CLUB** on **THURSDAY, 12th APRIL, 1923, at 8.45 P.M.**  
 A full attendance of all Members and those interested is particularly requested.  
**E. B. O. HORNELL,**  
 Hon. Secretary.  
 [680]

## FOR SALE

**"TIBETOR," No. 39, The PEAK, P.O.** further particulars apply **J.A.P.**  
**CHINA JAPAN LINE.** [683]

## FOOTBALL

**HONGKONG LEAGUE.**  
**CLUB GROUND, HAPPY VALLEY.**  
**SATURDAY, 14th APRIL, 1923.**

**DIVISION II. Kick Off, 3.15 P.M.**  
**KINGS v. THE REST.**  
 (Winners)

**DIVISION I. Kick Off, 4.45 P.M.**  
**KINGS v. H.M.S. "AMBEROSE"**  
 (Winners)

**ADMISSION TO STAND—\$1.00.**  
 Chairs, 50 cents.  
 Services in Uniform—Chairs, 30 cents. [681]

## HOUSING COMMISSION.

**THE** Undersecretary would be glad to receive **IN WRITING**, on or before the 20th **INSTANT**, suggestions from members of the **General Public** in regard to

- (1) The standardization (with the object of reducing the cost of buildings) of
    - (a) designs for houses.
    - (b) fixtures and fittings for houses.
  - (2) The reduction of the cost of building materials.
  - (3) The use of cheaper or more suitable kinds of building materials.
  - (4) The greater employment of labour-saving machines or devices.
  - (5) Improved methods for the transportation of building materials.
  - (6) Procuring an increased supply of skilled labourers.
  - (7) Reducing the number of middlemen.
  - (8) Other methods for reducing the cost of house construction.
- 2.—Measures which should be taken by the Government for promoting any of the above objects.
- 3.—Measures which should be taken by the Government
- (1) To increase the quantity of housing accommodation; and in particular
  - (2) To facilitate the building of more houses for occupation by
    - (i) Persons of moderate means.
    - (ii) The working classes.
- 4.—Measures which should be taken by the Government to increase the quantity of housing accommodation.
- H. E. POLLOCK,**  
 Chairman, Housing Commission.  
 Prince's Buildings,  
 9th April, 1923. [684]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "VENEZIA."

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, MASSAUA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND MANILA.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.,** Agents.  
 Hongkong, 9th April, 1923. [688]

**THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,**  
 COPENHAGEN.

## THE M/S

"CHILE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of April, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 10th April, 1923, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,** Agents.  
 [685]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE

**DURING** Mr. LAFRENTZ'S absence from the Colony, Mr. E. G. JOHNSTONE will be in charge of our Hongkong Branch.  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.**  
 672

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**HANGKAM KWINGTON WOO** retired from the Firm of **Geo. K. Hall Brutton & Co.** on the 1st instant. The business of the said **Geo. K. Hall Brutton & Co.** will be carried on at the same address under the style and name of **Geo. K. Hall Brutton & Co.**  
 Dated the 4th day of April, 1923.  
**Geo. K. Hall Brutton & Co.**

## TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

**WE**, the undersigned **JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON**, of **Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG**, hereby **GIVE NOTICE** that we have **THIS DAY** authorized **Mr. JOHN DAVID HUMPHREYS** to sign our Firm Name For Prosecution.  
 Dated this 4th day of April, 1923.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.** [686]

## NOTICE

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the reconstruction agreement made between **ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.** and **HARRY MONTAGUE MANN**, the Liquidator thereof and others and this Company, this Company has from the 1st APRIL, 1923, acquired the undertaking of **ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.**, and will henceforth carry on the business heretofore carried on by that Company.  
**ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1923. [687]

## NOTICE

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

**ONE** Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12683/12685 and **One** Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12696/12698 in the Company, standing in the Name of **LI HUI U** and **LI CHEONG** respectively have been **LOST**, and at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1923. [684]

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.**  
 (INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the **HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.** will be held at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**, **PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG**, on **WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1923, at 11.30 O'CLOCK** Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.  
 By Order of the Board,  
**W. E. ROBERTS,**  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 5th February, 1923. [681]

**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** will be held at the Company's Office, **St. George's Building**, on **SATURDAY, 21st APRIL, 1923, at 11.30 A.M.**, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1923, and electing Directors and Auditors.  
 The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 14th to the 21st April, 1923, both days inclusive.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 4th April, 1923. [685]

## TO LET.

**FROM** about **APRIL 1st**, Two OFFICES and One Small ROOM. Moderate Rental.  
 Apply Box No 611,  
 c/o Daily Press Office.  
 607

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in **UNION BUILDING**—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.  
 Apply  
**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
 [689]

## TO LET.

**ONE EUROPEAN FLAT** in "Les Bungalows" Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 34, Kennedy Road.  
 [689]

## TO LET.

**SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE** with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.  
 Apply to—  
**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
 [682]

## TO LET.

**TWO OFFICE ROOMS**, Top Floor, 6 Queen's Road Central.  
**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**  
 300

## TO LET.

**UNFURNISHED**, No. 144, Ten Peak near the Barker Road Tram Station—8 Rooms for 9 Months, \$150 Per Month. For particulars apply to **DENISON RAM & GIBB.**  
 9th February, 1923. [686]

## INTIMATIONS

**HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB,**  
**TENNIS TOURNAMENT.**

**MEMBERS** are requested to wear Membership Badges when watching Matches from the Stand. Court otherwise they are liable to pay the Non-Members' Entrance Fees.

By Order,  
**E. J. R. MITCHELL,**  
 Hon. Secretary.  
 678

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.**

**HONGKONG STATION.**

**FROM** 9th APRIL, 1923, and until further Notice, Mr. R. M. MACALPINE will be in charge of the above Company's Station at Hongkong.  
**M. E. F. AIREY,**  
 Superintendent.  
 675

**LADIES** and **GENTLEMEN** suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing, may be requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "Sai" Works, Beach-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [109]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, the 11th APRIL, 1923, commencing at 3 P.M.**, at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

**ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.**

**THIS AUCTION** IS POSTPONED until a date which will be notified later.  
**LAMBERT BROTHERS,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 628

By Order of the Executrix

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS OF SALE** of **VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.**

**74, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG**

To be Sold by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**TUESDAY, the 17th DAY of APRIL, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.**

by **Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,** at their Auction Room, Duddell Street, HONGKONG.

The Property consists of—  
 All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office at Island Lot No. 2300, together with the messuages and premises thereon known as No. 74, Caine Road.  
 The dwelling House is most commodious and would be suitable for a large family house or hotel.  
 The House faces the Harbour and is situated in a very valuable quarter of Hongkong commanding a splendid view.  
 There are 16 Large Airy Rooms, Spacious Garden and Lawn with Garage attached, also Extensive Roof Garden.  
 Every modern convenience, Hot and Cold Water System and Electric Light and Gas.  
 There is an Extensive Basement and Excellent Servants' Quarters having separate entrance.  
 Extensive Verandahs on Three Floors and amongst other conveniences there are two Bathrooms, Two Kitchens, Storeroom and Linen Room.  
 An Excellent and Attractive Investment.  
 The Premises are held under a Crown Lease for the term of 999 years from the 1st day of September, 1867.  
 The Vendor would be prepared to leave and the purchase money on Mortgage at current rate of interest on the day of Auction.  
 For further particulars apply to

**Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,** The Auctioneers, Duddell Street, or

**Messrs. D'ALMADA & MASON,** Solicitors for the Vendor, 33, Queen's Road, Central.  
 Dated the 4th day of April, 1923.  
**D'ALMADA & MASON,** Solicitors for the Vendor.  
 600

## PARTICULARS

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**

**No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.**

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**IN ONE LOT**

**ON**

**MONDAY,**

**THE 14th DAY of MAY, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.**

by **Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS**

At their Office, Duddell Street.

**THE** Property consists of First **ALL** THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly **ALL** THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2188 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1910, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situated in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.  
 Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

**Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,** Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and

**Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS** (Auctioneers). [187]

## INTIMATION

**You will arise refreshed,**  
**full of vigour and energy,**  
**if you make it a**  
**habit of taking**

**WATSON'S**

**EFFERVESCENT**

**LIVER SALT.**

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

**Price \$1.40 per bottle.**

**SOLE AGENTS—**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

**Hongkong Dispensary.**

**ESTABLISHED 1841.**

## BIRTH.

**CRUZ.**—At Shanghai, on April 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cruz, a daughter.

**HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.**

**The Daily Press.**

**HONGKONG, APRIL 10TH, 1923.**

## HONGKONG'S "LACK OF ENTERPRISE."

There are few places in the world that proclaim to the visitor more distinctly than does Hongkong—the enterprise of its citizens. When, therefore, a transient visitor is overheard to declare that there must be "a singular lack of enterprise in Hongkong," the words naturally strike the resident with astonishment. But as the observation related to the absence of "broadcasting" and "listening in," and as the visitor possibly was interested in the manufacture of wireless instruments, he could certainly plead that his words were "true in substance and in fact" so far as his special interest is concerned. No doubt, it does strike the visitor from New York or San Francisco as strange that in a place which in many ways shows indisputable evidence of enterprise, it is so completely "behind the times" in the matter of "broadcasting" and "listening-in" which has become so popular a feature of life in America and, now, in Great Britain also. The daily "broadcasting programmes" have become quite a feature in the papers of London, Manchester, Birmingham and other large towns in England. In London, the special use to which the invention is put is in providing "listeners in" with concerts in their own homes at given times of the day. Last month the whole of the performance of the opera "Polly" at the Kingsway Theatre was being broadcasted nightly by the London Broadcasting Station. In other towns "news" is a feature of the programmes. Another wonderful invention which is just coming into use in England is the "telephone distributor," an instrument similar to that which was used in the United States when President Harding addressed 100,000

people in Washington and 350,000 in San Francisco simultaneously at the funeral of the Unknown Warrior of the United States. In England a wonderful sound distributor was being used at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia last month which took the music of the band to every part of the Exhibition area. The plant, which cost about £5,000, has a radius of sound in the open air of four and a half miles. We read that "it has been calculated that in the circle drawn with such a radius the whole population of London could be placed. In other words, one man speaking with his natural voice could make himself heard by many millions." As it was, visitors in any part of the grounds at Olympia heard the full-toned band playing apparently from the air above them. Such "enterprize" as this we are not likely to see in Hongkong, but if the cost rules out the possibility of such telephone transmission here, we may surely expect some day to range ourselves with Shanghai in the matter of wireless broadcasting. Concerts have been periodically broadcasted in Shanghai for some time past, and also in Manila. But, really, we see little prospect of "broadcasting" becoming a paying proposition in Hongkong or of affording "listeners in" any constant enjoyment unless we could count upon listening, say, to the daily performances of the famous Constabulary Band at Manila and such musical treats as may be provided anywhere between Tokyo and the Straits Settlements. Possibly the Chinese may be the first to take up the invention for the pleasure of listening to famous singers or actors in Canton. We fear, however, that if the absence of broadcasting in Hongkong is to be taken as indicating a lack of enterprise, Hongkong will remain under that stigma for some time yet to come.

The accounts of this year's Carnival at Manila show a surplus of P600,000.

It is announced by Messrs. Lamert Bros. that the auction of mint machinery previously advertised for to-morrow has been postponed.

Mr. Somerset Maugham, the well-known playwright, who has been staying in Peking for some time, recently left for Japan travelling through Korea on his way to England via America.

Capt. H. G. Myhre, who has retired from the position of Harbourmaster at Shanghai was entertained at the Shanghai Club last week to a complimentary dinner by his many friends, both business and otherwise, including shipping companies and other influential bodies.

Mr. W. W. Lockwood, of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., has been appointed acting senior secretary of the International Committee for China. While serving in this capacity Mr. Lockwood will continue his relationship to the Shanghai Chinese Association as associate general secretary.

The Rev. Mr. G. E. S. Updell, one of the masters at Queen's College, on Saturday night, was walking along the road near No. 5 Queen's College Gardens when he saw the body of a Chinese woman hanging from the railings of that house. She appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. Her identity is unknown. The body was conveyed to the Mortuary.

The Portuguese newspaper *O Liberal*, of Macao, states that Mr. Lee Hy San, the Opium Farmer, taking up an idea suggested by H.E. the Governor, has just made two more important donations: one of \$5,000, which he has sent to the Committee of the Chinese School of St. Lazarus, for the improvement of that school; the other, also of \$5,000, which he has delivered to the Right Rev. Bishop of Macao, for distribution among the charitable institutions, under the charge of this diocese. Mr. Lee Hy San has recently made a subscription of \$5,000 to the New Diocesan Boys' School of Hongkong.

The death has occurred at Peking of Madame Petithuguenin, the esteemed wife of the Manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Peking. Madame Petithuguenin, who was a great favourite with her compatriots and a well-known figure in Peking Society, had the ill-fortune to be attacked twice by influenza in the course of the winter an affliction which greatly lowered her vitality. An attack of scarlet fever following soon afterwards, was aggravated by ear-trouble of a serious nature. After an anxious consultation between specialists, it was declared that the risk must be taken, and an immediate operation performed to avoid the possibility of the abscess which had formed reaching the brain. The operation was technically successful but a few hours later also expired.

Four shops adjoining the "Cafe Wiseman" site, Nos. 16, 16A, 16B, and 16C, Des Voeux Road Central, were sold last week for \$448,185 by Messrs. Honing and Lam Fuk-chi. The ground floors of these premises are at present occupied by the Swatow Drawn Thread Company, the Blue Bird Cafe, the Alexandra Cafe and a large godown at the rear rented by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., together with many offices on the upper floors. The property was purchased some years ago by a Chinese lady from the Land Investment Co. Re-construction is said to be intended by the new purchasers.

The death has occurred in Japan of M. Auguste Louis Bouffier, secretary of the Nippon Race Club. The deceased was born in Tokyo in August, 1873, his father having come to Japan with the French Military Mission to become the trainer of military bands. Engaged with various firms, Mr. Bouffier left Japan when war broke out to join the French forces, and was at Verdun. On his return to Japan on the signing of the Armistice, he secured employment with the Banque Industrielle, and when the Bank closed he joined Messrs. Rosenthal. About three months ago he was appointed Secretary of the Nippon Race Club.

"London," says one of the Metropolitan newspapers, "is in the grip of a new game which has already taken so great a hold in the United States as largely to supplant the playing of bridge. 'Mahjongg,' as it is called, is of Chinese origin, and has been the rage in China for 3,000 years. It remains the most popular game both there and in Japan. Its introduction into this country has been brought about by visitors to the East. To come unawares on a party of 'Mahjongg' enthusiasts is at first disconcerting. No sound is audible except the occasional muttering of 'Pung,' 'Gong,' or 'Chow,' as the players claim their scores. After a game arguments as to what a player should have done are varied from the monotony of 'If only you'd played the six of spades,' etc., by heated references to 'the three of Tiao,' 'the eight of Tiao,' and why 'East Wind' should have played his 'Red Dragon.' And here, the wags who know the game has his little laugh!"

## THE HOUSING COMMISSION.

## SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

Attention is drawn to an advertisement inserted to-day by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., as Chairman of the Housing Commission, inviting suggestions from members of the public in regard to a variety of subjects which the Commission will be taking into consideration. Letters embodying the same questions are also being sent, in accordance with a decision arrived at by the Members of the Commission, to Architects in private practice; Building Contractors; The Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; The Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association; and to the President of the Club Lusitano.

## THE APICHAU BLAZE

CAUSED BY CANDLE UPSETTING AGAINST MOSQUITO NET.

The origin of the blaze which destroyed half the village of Apichau, an island just off Aberdeen, has now been definitely ascertained. It was at first believed that the fire started through a mineral oil lamp being overturned on the first floor of a house in the main street. This was not actually the case. The blaze was started by a candle being overturned against a mosquito net. The gauze netting became a sheet of flame, and in a very short time the room was untenable. The exact number of houses destroyed was thirty-two, and the damage is now estimated at \$150,000.

## OBITUARY.

## CAPT. R. Y. ANDERSON.

The many friends of the late Captain R. Y. Anderson will no doubt be interested to hear that particulars have now been received by mail from Home regarding the death of this well-known and respected Captain who only recently left the Service of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., on retirement after serving with that Company for 33 years.

Captain Anderson passed away very suddenly at his residence in Home Bay after a brief heart attack at 3 a.m. on the 21st February last, having previously enjoyed good health. The funeral took place on Saturday, the 24th February and was attended in addition to his relatives, by brother Masters at Home, and representatives of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., who placed wreaths on the grave on behalf of the Directors, General Managers and Floating staff of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.

Captain R. Y. Anderson leaves a widow and 3 children for whom much sympathy is felt by a large number of friends on the China Coast.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)THE IRISH REBELLION.  
EXECUTIVE DIVIDED IN  
OPINION.

London, April 8th.

Captured documents, published in Dublin, show that at a meeting of the Irregular Executive, held on March 23rd, a motion by Barry, Deputy Chief-of-Staff, seconded by the commander of the Irregular first southern division, "That further resistance to the Free State Government would not further the cause of independence," was defeated by only one vote, the voting being 5 for 6 against.

IRREGULAR COMMANDER'S IL-  
LUMINATING REPORT.

London, April 8th.

Further evidence of the straits to which the Irregulars have been reduced are contained in the report of a meeting of Irregulars belonging to the first southern division, in which the commander endorsed the opinion of brigade commanders, that a summer campaign is impossible. He says, "The division has been fought to a standstill, and is flattened out. In the three Cork brigades twenty-nine have been killed, and roughly thirteen posts captured, and six seriously attacked. If five men are arrested in each area we are finished. The men are suffering great privations, the morale is going, and the enemy is in a very strong position, with several battalions in Curragh."

## REPORTED OIL FIND.

MELBOURNE DISCOVERY PROVES A  
FAILURE.

Melbourne, April 8th.

The Government expert has investigated the oil discovery at Williamstown, and declares that there is no evidence of oil from below the ground. The geological conditions are unfavourable.

## EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN  
FRENCH COMMENT ON M.  
LOUCHEUR'S VISIT.

Paris, April 8th.

The newspapers deprecate apprehensions that M. Loucheur's visit to England will result in a weakening of France's policy and declare that it simply means a strengthening of the Entente. The *Radical* says the Government to make a plain statement to that effect so as to correct the misinterpretations placed on the visit by certain English newspapers. *Le Matin* declares there is a good chance of reconciliation of the viewpoints of Great Britain, France and Belgium. Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet is likely to make concessions with regard to its share of reparations and France's debt to Great Britain, provided Germany can meet the arrears of the American debt.

## RUBBER RESTRICTION.

STEVENSON SCHEME FINDS  
FAVOUR IN AMERICA.

London, April 8th.

Following a visit to London to study the probable effects of the Stevenson restriction scheme on the crude rubber trade of the United States, Mr. B. G. Work, of the B. F. Goodrich Company, states there will be no shortage under the scheme, which is temporarily serving a good purpose for the growers and manufacturers alike. The American manufacturers have concluded that there is no immediate hope of American rubber in quantities that would emancipate the manufacturers of the United States from British-grown rubber.

NEW LAUSANNE CONFER-  
ENCE.TURKS STILL MAINTAIN  
RESERVATIONS.

Constantinople, April 8th.

The Government of Ankara has proposed that the Lausanne Conference shall meet on April 23rd.

Constantinople, April 8th.

The Turkish reply to the Allied Note fixed April 23rd for the next Lausanne Conference. The reply maintaining certain reservations on the economic and financial questions, and questions with regard to mixed tribunals and guarantees for foreigners.

## THE MEMEL DISPUTE.

AUTHORITIES DECLARE STATE  
OF SIEGE.

Berlin, April 8th.

The Lithuanian authorities at Memel have declared a state of siege in connection with the suppression of the German inhabitants' general strike as a protest against the incorporation of the Memel region in Lithuania. Businesses have been ordered to re-open on Monday. Troops violently broke up a German mass meeting, and the monument of Emperor Wilhelm the First at Memel was overthrown.

FAR EASTERN CABLE  
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTROUS FLOODS NEAR  
FUCHATIAN.3,000 DROWNED; THOUSANDS  
HOMELESS.

Shanghai, April 9th.

The *Evening News* publishes a report from Harbin that over 3,000 were drowned on April 7th, and thousands rendered homeless, as a result of the flooded Sungari River bursting the Hainkang dyke near Fuchatian. It is reported that a score of villages were carried away.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO ACTING  
FOREIGN MINISTER.

Peking, April 8th.

Mandates issued early this morning accepted the resignation of Huang Fu, and appointed Dr. Wellington Koo acting Foreign Minister.

Peking, April 8th.

The Government have forwarded a despatch to Parliament stating that, owing to the urgency and importance of foreign affairs, they have appointed Dr. Wellington Koo acting Foreign Minister, without waiting for Parliamentary ratification, but the Government hopes that Parliament will speedily ratify his appointment.

It is expected that Dr. Wellington Koo will assume his duties to-morrow.

A delegation from Szechuan arrived to-day to urge the appointment of Yang Sen as Military Governor of Szechuan.

SUN CHUAN FANG'S ARMY  
REACHES FOOSHOW.

Shanghai, April 8th.

A semi-official statement states that Admiral Sah Chen Ping has wired to the Government stating that the forty-second regiment, which is part of General Sun Chuan Fang's army, reached Foochow on April 6th. A telegram states that the troops are well disciplined, and the Foochow population is not alarmed.

Liu Kuang Hsiung has wired declining the post of Coast Defence Commissioner of Fukien and Kwangtung.

## BOXER INDEMNITY ALLOCATION.

SUGGESTED TEXTILE SCHOOL AT  
SHANGHAI.

London, April 8th.

In a letter to the *Observer*, Mr. Charles Watson, parliamentary representative of the Textile Machinery Makers' Association, draws attention to the scheme to establish a textile technical school in Shanghai, now before the British Government, and says he believes the scheme will be warmly approved by the Chinese Government and Chinese interests in Shanghai, and also has the goodwill of Lancashire, and those having any long personal knowledge of China and British trade prospects.

The scheme is necessitated by the keenness of American competition. It will be a stiff fight to recapture the predominant position Britain held before the war. A similar American textile school in Shanghai has done them a great service. It is vital to Britain to follow such a good example. Undoubtedly the scheme comes under the category of educational work valuable to the two countries, for which the Boxer indemnity is to be remitted. The creation of the school will go far to maintain British prestige in China. Apart from the initial cost of construction, it is suggested that the annual allocation can be very small. There is every hope that the Government will earmark, at all events, a portion of the sum available for promotion of technical education in China, to which British commercial interests in the Far East are officially pledged.

## THE FATAL MOTCE SMASH.

BOTH PATIENTS IMPROVING.

Bernay, April 8th.

Professor Hartmann has operated under a local anaesthetic on Princess Khatish-rakawa, who underwent it very well. The Princess is satisfactorily progressing and Prince Asaka continues to improve, it not being found need, vary to operate on him.

## INDUSTRIAL UPHEAVAL.

SAILING OF THE LINER  
"FRANCOE" CANCELLED.

Le Havre, April 8th.

The sailing of the liner *Francoe* has been cancelled, owing to the engineers' obstruction, and the 230 passengers have been again conveyed to Paris.

BELGIUM'S COMMERCIAL  
FAIR.

Brussels, April 8th.

The fourth official Commercial Fair, which the King opens to-day, occupies two large buildings in addition to a number of kiosks. It has attracted private firms from all over the Continent, the Far East and America, the only Governments represented being the Union of South Africa and French West Africa.

## AMERICAN CABLE NEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS MESSAGES TO  
MANILA PAPERS.]

## THE POSITION OF SUGAR.

Washington, March 31st.

The Department of Commerce to-day estimated the world production of beet and cane sugar for the crop year of 1922-23 at 20,450,000 short tons, which is 2,142,000 more than the February estimate. No estimate is made of the probable consumption. It is pointed out that the stocks on hand also should be taken into consideration. The statement says:

"Increased European production indicates that the demand for Cuban sugar may be less than last year."

The total cane production for all countries reporting is estimated at 14,735,000 tons compared with 14,690,000 last year. The Cuban production was 4,980,000 tons.

## RISE DUE TO LEGITIMATE CAUSES.

New York, March 29th.

The Association of Mill Owners and Cane Growers of Cuba to-day sent a message to Horatio S. Rubens, honorary president of the association, expressing the opinion that the rise in the price of sugar was due to legitimate causes and not to speculative acts on the part of Cuban sugar producers. The message says:

"The producers sold freely during the development of the crop without attempting to hold for a speculative rise. The rise in price is attributable to the statistical position and the demand for consumption."

## SPECULATION CAUSE OF RISE.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 31st.

C. H. Huston who recently resigned as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, expects to hold for a speculative rise. Mr. Huston expressed the opinion that the advances in prices were due to speculation.

## SIX MONTHS FOR PROBE.

Washington, March 28th.

It was indicated to-day that at least six months will elapse before the result of the tariff commission's inquiry into the sugar situation will be made known.

AMERICA'S SILVER BULLION  
REQUIREMENTS.

Washington, April 1st.

Director of the Mint Scooby predicted to-day that treasury requirements of silver bullion purchases under the Pittman act will be fulfilled by July first. He said about 30,000,000 fine ounces remain to be bought under the act.

VEGETABLE OILS UNDER THE  
U.S. TARIFF.

Washington, April 1st.

The Southern Tariff Association has asked the United States Tariff Commission not to grant applications for a revision of the import duties on vegetable oils and competing fats.

## AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

[CABLE MESSAGES FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

## NORFOLK FARM STRIKE.

London, March 17th.

Between 10,000 and 20,000 farm workers last night, ceased to work in Norfolk, as a consequence of notice of reduction of their wages from six pence to five pence, half penny an hour and the increase of the working week from 50 to 51 hours. There was a joint peace conference to-day. It is not noteworthy that the present rate in Norfolk is 25 shillings a week compared with 26 shillings in Dorset.

THE RUBBER EXPORTS  
RESTRICTION.

London, March 17th.

The *Westminster Gazette* points out that the maintenance of the present restricted ratio of rubber exports under the Stevenson scheme, is not only essential if the industry is to remain on a paying basis, but it is also highly important from the standpoint of paying interest on the British debt to America. The paper says the latter amounts this year to £31,000,000 and assuming that the United States buys only 2,000,000 tons of British plantation rubber at 18 pence per pound, it will cost her over £33,000,000. America last year took over 775,000 tons and the estimates for 1923 is 785,000 tons.

## TWO GAINSBOROUGHS STOLEN.

London, March 18th.

Two most valuable Gainsboroughs were cut from their frames yesterday and stolen from a residence near Newbury. The owner Mr. H. C. Sutton was awakened by the burglars' movements. One of the two Gainsborough portraits of the Duchess of Devonshire was stolen in 1878. The other notable picture which was stolen from the Louvre but subsequently recovered.

## PROTECTION IN INDIA.

London, March 18th.

Addressing the East India Association, Dr. Gilbert Slater declared the new policy of protection in India was a mistake and would prove a sad disappointment. There was no need in India for direct energy and effort for remedying evils coming from rapid industrialism than further stimulation of the movement by such methods as Protection.

INNER CHAMBER OF PHARAOH'S  
TOMB.February 16th, 1923, will be an historic day in the annals of Egyptian archaeology. For on it the Earl of Carnarvon and his assistants pierced the wall of the inner chamber of King Tutankhamen's 3,000-year-old tomb, and in it discovered treasures heretofore brought to light fade into relative insignificance. Dowry to the present these wonders of Egyptian art have only been glanced at in the rays of electric lamps thrown through the hole made in the wall by the excavators, but it is already known that the body of the dead Pharaoh rests there under a gorgeous shrine or canopy of unbelievably beautiful design and workmanship. *Daily Telegraph*.
THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon when the following officials were elected for the following year:—

Chairman.—Mr. Li Pu-kwai (one of Hongkong's leading Chinese rice merchants);

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. Ho Kwong;

Treasurer.—Mr. Li Wing-kwong;

Vice-Treasurer.—Mr. Chan U-tung;

Legal Adviser.—Mr. M. K. Lo;

Secretary in charge of the English section of the Chamber of Commerce work.—Mr. T. N. Chau.

Executive Committee.—The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotelawala, Messrs. Li Yik-mui, M. K. Lo, T. N. Chau, Chau Suk-ki, Ho Yu, Tong Yat-chuen, Yung Ching-ming, Lo Chung-kue, Simon Tse-yan, Chan Pih-chuen, J. M. Wong, To Sze-tuen, Ho Wing and Lo Cheung-shui.

The annual report of the Chamber does not refer to any of the past year's activities. It, however, mentions that the subscriptions for the year have been a record. It also refers to the appointment of an English Secretary which has been made necessary by the increased English correspondence and intercourse. Dealing with expenditure the report states that this has been double that of the previous year, mainly due to the large expenditure incurred in fitting up the new premises of the Chamber.

THE REFINERY COOLIES'  
ROW.COMBATANTS BOUND OVER TO  
KEEP THE PEACE.

The thirty-five coolies charged in connection with the recent free fight at the China Sugar Refinery made their second appearance before the Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) yesterday morning.

It will be remembered that the fight started on the lines of a World War. Two small boys quarrelled and fought. The mothers took sides and fought each other. Next father came in on the side of mother, and fought. Naturally, when father came in, his clansmen had to back him up, and, of course, the clansmen's friends came in and took sides, till finally a battle royal was in progress. The women tore each other's hair, and the men exchanged bricks, stones, and anything else that came handy, including bamboo poles. What happened to the small boys was not related; probably they stood back and enjoyed the fun.

Eventually, however, the police arrived and stopped the commotion. Yesterday Mr. F. C. Vaux appeared on behalf of the defendants. He pleaded for leniency on their behalf, and produced the President of the China Chow General Workers' Association, the men's guild. This worthy, offered to act as a personal surety on their behalf, and His Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood), bound them over in the sum of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

## BOY ASTRONOMER.

CHANGE IN STAR FOUND WITH  
NAKED EYE.

A correspondent at Athens, writing to a London paper, says:

William Nelson Abbott, who is credited with discovering that the star Beta Ceti had become of the first magnitude, is a boy of British parentage. He is 16½ years old, but has been studying astronomy as a hobby for five years. He intends to adopt it as a career, and is already a member of the Société Astronomique de France and the Association Française des Observateurs d'Étoiles Variables of Lyons.

I was standing on the terrace roof of my house," he said, "preparing to take observations for the Association d'Étoiles Variables, when I noticed with the naked eye the extreme brilliancy of Beta Ceti. I went to the telescope to compare Beta with the star Aldebaran, which is taken as a unit, and found that Beta had increased in brilliance more than 8 magnitudes. I determined the star's position on a chart and telephoned to the Athens Observatory, where it was said that nothing had been observed.

"This was on February 26th. I telegraphed next day to M. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, in Paris: 'Sudden brilliancy of Beta Ceti superior to that of Aldebaran.' For the next two days observation was impossible owing to clouds, but on the third day I noted that although diminished in intensity, the brilliancy of Beta Ceti was still much more than normal. Since then it has been beyond the power of my telescope to make further observations owing to the earlier setting of the star and the intervening twilight."

"Beta Ceti is a star in the constellation of the whale (Cetus), in the Southern Hemisphere, near Pisces and Aries. It is 2,250 million million miles from the earth, and the increase in brilliancy noticed now must have occurred 400 years ago, that is, during the reign of Henry VIII.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

EMPIRE WIRELESS LEFT TO  
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.THE GOVERNMENT'S INDECISION  
OVER HOUSING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 8th.

## A SET-BACK FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government have had a very bad fright over the defeat of Col. Stanley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office, at East Witley, and Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health, at Mitcham. Both candidates failed to secure seats at the General Election in November, and since then they have been trying to woo other constituencies which were considered "safe" from the Conservative party standpoint. Now, having been defeated again, both candidates have handed their resignations of office to the Prime Minister, and there will have to be a re-construction of the Government. Only a very superficial observer would attribute what has happened to personal shortcomings on the part of the candidates. The election in each case was fought avowedly upon the simple domestic issue of housing.

To readers in the Far East it is, I suppose, impossible to convey adequately a sense of the profound anxiety, bordering on panic, with which tenants are obsessed at the mere prospect of eviction as soon as the Rent Act expires. This is a subject which touches every home in the land except where houses have been purchased by the occupiers (often at an exorbitant price) in order to keep a roof overhead. Tenants everywhere see themselves faced with the alternative of having to quit or to pay an exorbitantly high rent the landlord chooses to fix as soon as de-control takes place. Thus the "acid test," as President Wilson would say, for Col. Stanley and Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen was whether they would vote for continuance of control till the housing shortage is made good. As they were unable to give the required promise they were signally defeated, the former by a Liberal and the latter by a Labour man.

## THEY CAME IN A NUTSHELL.

I cannot go into the complexities of the housing question in this article, or discuss the difficulties with which the Government are confronted. There is, for instance, the argument of the landlords that while "the butcher, the baker, and candlestick maker" of the old rhyme—every trader and manufacturer in the country—could make tons of money during the war, and since, owners of house-property were prevented by the Rent Act from getting rid of a tenant and selling the house, or from raising the rent except by a narrow margin specifically laid down by law. On the other hand, there is the argument of the tenants that, as the war stopped all building by private enterprise, a house famine was created, which the Government's promised housing schemes have failed to remedy, and therefore it is unjust to hand them over to the clutches of predatory landlords. This is the case for both sides in a nutshell.

In the circumstances, the first move was with the Government. The Housing Question was one of the main issues at the General Election. But all that has been done by the Government was, first, to fob off both landlords and tenants with smooth assurances that their claims to consideration would be dealt with, and, secondly, to introduce a Bill proposing to de-control the highest-rented houses first. Now, the effect of this would be to protect the working-class tenants and throw the middle-class house-holders to the wolves. The latter have paid and suffered already to the breaking point of endurance, and this seeming disregard of their position was the last straw. We therefore find East Witley and Mitcham rejecting the Government candidates—both members of the Administration and one of them a Cabinet Minister—with smashing majorities.

At the time of writing, the news is that a new Housing Bill is to be introduced. This means that the Government have learnt their lesson. They cannot afford to ignore the middle-class voter with the same nonchalance as heretofore, the make-shift opportunism, quick-change methods of the Coalition—a legacy Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues have inherited—are no longer practical politics. The moral of the recent by-elections is that people want sincerity in politics. They mean to have a square deal on a matter which so nearly touches the hearth and home as housing and rentals. They intend to insist that their rulers shall cease to regard politics as a traditional game.

## EMPIRE WIRELESS.

Editorial comments in the newspapers are all much in the same strain in respect of the Government decision to permit private enterprise to develop wireless enterprise within the Empire. Mr. Bonar Law is heartily congratulated on having resolved to reverse the policy of the Coalition based on the idea that there should be no "wireless chain" unless it was under Government control—managed, presumably, by the Department which has found the business of controlling the telephone system confined to our own borders rather more than can be efficiently handled.

It has taken a long time to arrive at this decision, and in the meanwhile France, the United States, Japan and Germany have been allowed to secure an advantage over us through our dilly-dally policy. Perhaps the most striking object-lesson as to the futility of officialdom in this matter was that provided a few weeks ago when a wireless telephone message was received in London from America while the experts in London were unable to reply in the same way. In the face of this something had to be done.

Now we have the assurance that private enterprise will be able to give us within 12 months facilities which ought to have been ours years ago. We are promised rapid and cheap wireless telegraphic communication with distant markets, including those of the Far East. There is also the agreeable expectation that this service will be available without any charge falling on the national exchequer. It will be conducted under competitive conditions, and will, it is stated, produce an actual revenue by means of licences.

## LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The question of the leadership of the Liberal Party, if and when the shattered sections of that traditional power in the State are able and willing to unite, is being widely discussed just now. But, so far as I can see, there are grave doubts whether anything practical will result from the waving of the olive branch by Mr. Lloyd George at Edinburgh. He performed the ceremony with characteristic flourishes of oratory. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "there is no question of leadership." And he added, "Let him who can lead; let him who will follow." This reads very well in the newspapers at breakfast next morning: the sentiment is excellent. But, it is asked, whom would Mr. Lloyd George follow in his meek and docile mood?

He has himself sketched the ample qualifications which his leader must possess. "I am willing to follow," he declared, "any leader who possesses the necessary vision, resolution, wisdom, courage, and inspiration." And Mr. Lloyd George is, of course, to judge whether the chief who claims his allegiance displays all these necessary qualities.

All I can say is that the test is so severe that only one man could "hope to pass it successfully—and that man is Mr. Lloyd George. So it will be wise for the student of politics to regard his statement on the subject of Liberal leadership as a plain intimation that the ex-Premier is prepared to be his own leader, and that he will be pleased to see a Liberal Party of sorts, if not the Liberal Party, fall in behind him.

## THE PASSING SHOW.

The other week we had the Chancellor of the Exchequer politely asking the people of the Channel Islands to pay their share of War taxation, from which they have been exempt, since they are not under the authority of the British Parliament. It is dire necessity—"need's must"—that compels this application. Now we have the Inland Revenue Commissioners, for the same reason, proposing to tap a new source of revenue by demanding payment of Income Tax in connection with street processions.

There is the Lord Mayor's show in London, or a Royal procession through Fleet Street and the Strand, or to open Parliament; or it may be that some provincial town has organised a pageant, or the Lord of the Manor is marrying the village maiden amid rustic rejoicings—in any case, where windows are let or stands are erected to enable people to see the passing show, why not make money out of it? This is the simple plan conceived by the Commissioners, to whom everything that can be taxed in these hard times is deserving of attention so long as it brings glist to the Treasury mill.

## A TEST CASE.

The matter has been definitely raised with regard to a Pageant at Preston, and a test case is to be made of it in the Courts. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue argue that a pageant passing through the streets is as much an entertainment as a tableau on the stage of a theatre, and that, if people pay a householder for the privilege of sitting at a window to watch the "characters" go by, the householder is like the lessee of a theatre and therefore should be subject to taxation as such.

Until now the streets have been a free show where we can all witness the ever-changing drama of life, with its comedy and tragedy, its pleasures and sorrows, and it is appalling even to think that a Government Department is seeking to fix a charge upon us for looking on under the pretext that now and then (as in the case of Preston) some part of the play is specially staged for our amusement. Londoners have a particular interest in the outcome of the legal battle between Preston and the Commissioners, for there are more processions in the streets of the Metropolis than in any other city in the world.

## DOMINIONS AND UNEMPLOYED.

I hear that a scheme about which little has been heard outside official circles has been considered by the Cabinet dealing with the unemployed problem from a new angle. It seems that Ministers have given favourable attention to a proposal that Treasury should guarantee loans for development works in the Dominions, on the condition that the bulk of the money is spent in this country. My information is that one of the Dominions has proposed a loan of three millions sterling for railway material to be manufactured here.

Needless to say, there are great possibilities in a scheme of this description, and it would not be surprising if the Government decided to give it a trial. The idea seems to work in well with the movement to encourage inter-Empire trade. There are, I am assured, even the possibilities of making this proposal the basis of a permanent scheme for helping to find work for the army of unemployed in almost every part of the country, representing nearly every branch of national activity in the realm of industry.

As at present arranged, the matter will be raised in the House of Commons during the present session. It should be understood, of course, that the scheme referred to, involving a loan with the sanction of Parliament, is quite separate and distinct from the Credit Facilities Act—H.B.



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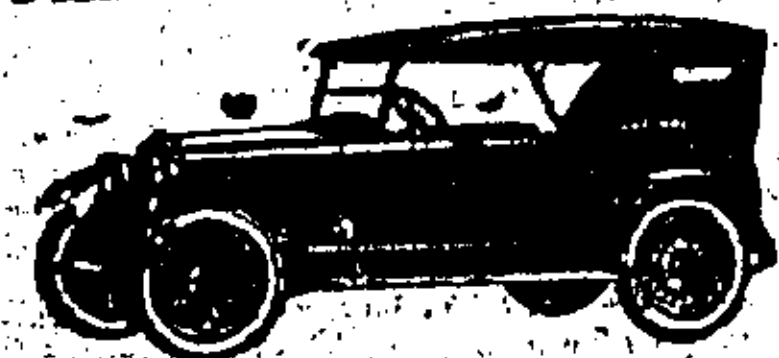
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**A WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE STATE.**

ARE WE GOING BACK?

Lady Rhonda's address on the character of the modern woman drew a large audience, mainly of women, to the meeting of the Ethological Society last month.

Lady Rhonda said it was impossible to say yet whether the obvious and superficial differences between men and women were due to fundamental differences in character or to the difference in their education and environment and in what the community expected of them. The question was very important, because women were beginning to take their share in the business of the State, and if there were a big fundamental difference in regard to character and intellect we should expect to see government gradually taking a different direction. It was always easy to generalise about women, and it was interesting to notice how the generalisations—never based on human nature but always on superficial differences—varied from generation to generation—the one about the young girl of the present period.

Lady Rhonda amused her audience by quoting from Mrs. Lynn Linton's famous article on "The Girl of the Period," which was published in 1888, sentences that may be matched in publications of to-day. She quoted strictures about girls who only cared to dye their hair, paint their faces, and dress extravagantly, and who used slang. "No one," Mrs. Linton had written, "can say about the modern English girl that she is tender, loving, retiring or domestic. Men prefer the girl of the past, with her pretty modest ways." Lady Rhonda said that in discussing the character of the modern woman she would deal only with a section, the fifteen or twenty per cent. of the women of this country who belonged to the well-to-do or intellectual class. Numerically small, that section set the fashion in thought. She was quite sure that the women of to-day did not differ one iota from their grandmothers of 50 years ago, the generation with which she would compare them. But different things were required from them to-day and they were educated differently, and so we found certain superficial differences. People forgot that human nature was extremely malleable and that a group of people would try to conform to what was expected of them.

The education of the modern woman did not compare so unfavourably with that of her grandmothers as it did fifty years ago. Broadly speaking it was quite untrue that girls and boys received the same education. Girls generally were nothing like so well educated as boys of to-day, but there had been an improvement since fifty years ago, when girls received their chief education from the people they met. Fifty years ago, it was assumed that a woman was not to develop her potentialities. She was not meant to be useful, but merely ornamental. She was expected to suppress anything that prevented her showing a smooth, gracious surface, and, above all, she must be adaptable. The theory was that one half of the world was to be fully developed and the other half adaptable.

## STANDING HALF-WAY.

To-day a woman was expected to a certain extent to develop her powers. She was not to suppress her own individuality, but to stand on her feet and to be to a certain extent responsible. We hardly realised how difficult this made things for women nowadays. The old method was easier. The new was better, but we were not facing up to it, and to-day three-fourths of a girl's training was still aimed at making her adaptable. If we had gone along the path of fifty years ago, Lady Rhonda said, she thought it would have led to the decay of all the traditions that pursued it. It meant that women were becoming parasites and useless, and as mothers they would have had such an evil influence that the nation would have lost its idealism. She hoped that to-day we had been saved from that danger, because we were half-way to a new conception. "The war helped to get us out of the old state of affairs," she said, "but since the war we have slipped. The cry that women ought not to work has cropped up again. It is possible that instead of going forward to a conception of a fully-developed womanhood, we are going back? One thing is certain. We cannot stand still where we are, half-way between the new conception and the old. We have to go forward or back, and I am not at all sure which we are going to do."

Mr. J. K. Jerome said he was glad the modern woman had taken her place in the world, but what was she going to do with it? In his young days the female of the species did not talk as if she were more savage than the male, in gentleness might have been a pretence to attract men, but it did attract them. Of all the savage sentiments he had listened to in the last nine years the worst came from women's lips. Mr. Jerome told how recently he overheard two people talking. One of them, a stern-looking officer, was talking his companion pitifully about the sufferings of professors who had come to him for help in Germany. The lady absolutely gloated over the story, and said she was glad the German were getting a taste of their own medicine. Are the girls of to-day? asked Mr. Jerome, "going to bring up their children to continue violence or to train them in justice and mercy? If women are only going into public affairs to compete with men in violence and make them more violent they should go back."

Dr. Bernard Hollander, discussing the question from another point of view, said that in men most illnesses were due to nervous exhaustion, while those of women were mostly due to restricted energies.

## STAR'S MAGNITUDE INCREASED.

M. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, on February 28th, reported to the French Academy of Science that a star of the second magnitude, Beta Centauri, in the constellation of the Whale, has suddenly become a star of the first magnitude, with a brilliance surpassing that of Aldebaran. The phenomenon was first observed at Athens by Mr. Abbott, who is a member of the French Academy of Science, and was reported to M. Flammarion, who has since confirmed it by observations made at the Juvicy Observatory. The brilliance of the star is estimated to have increased from ten to fifteen times.

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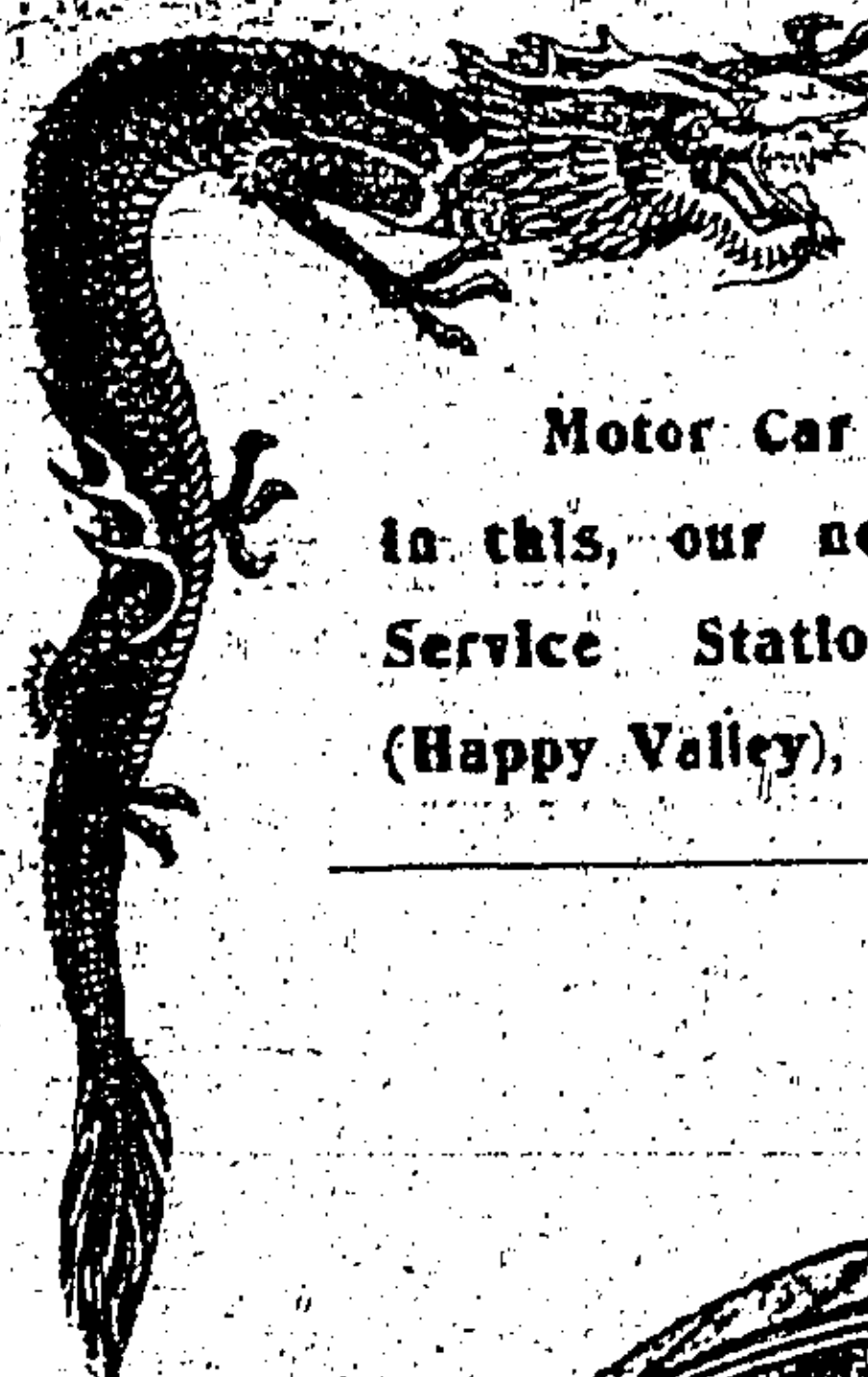
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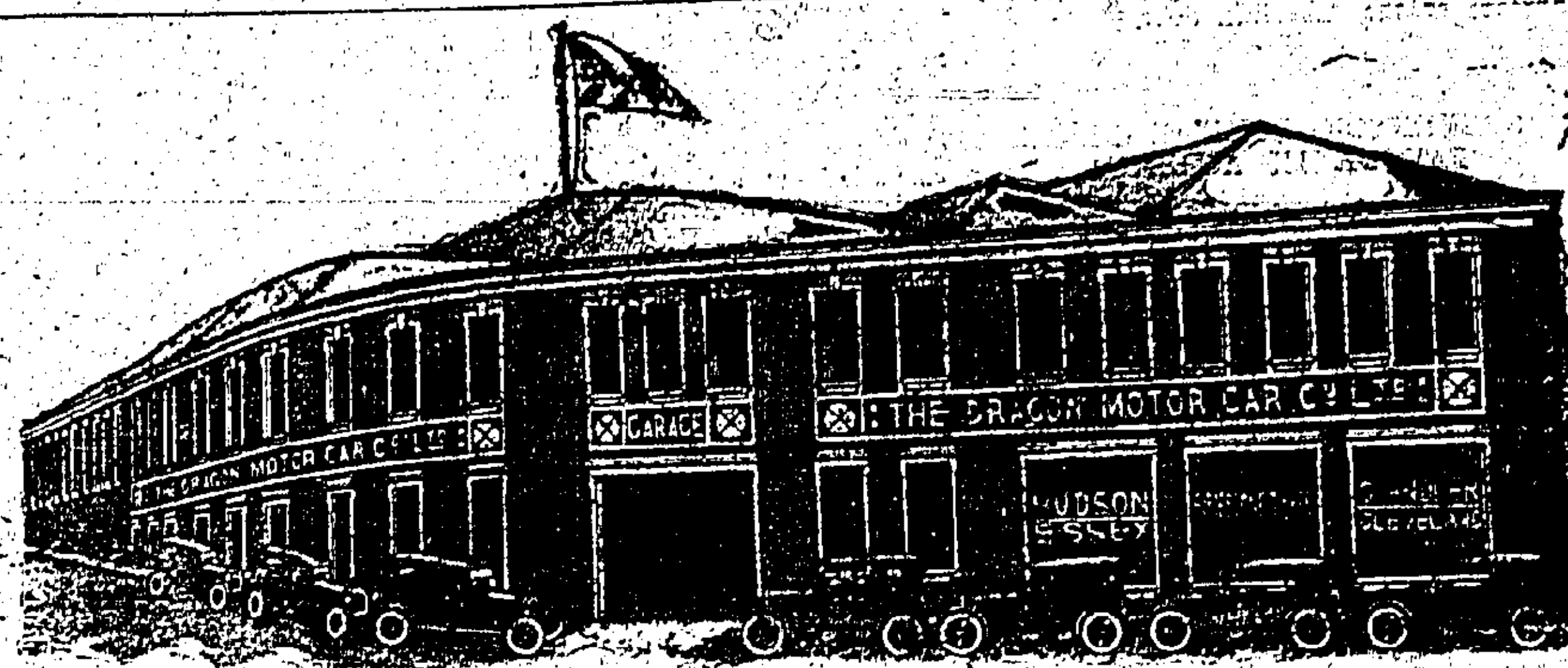
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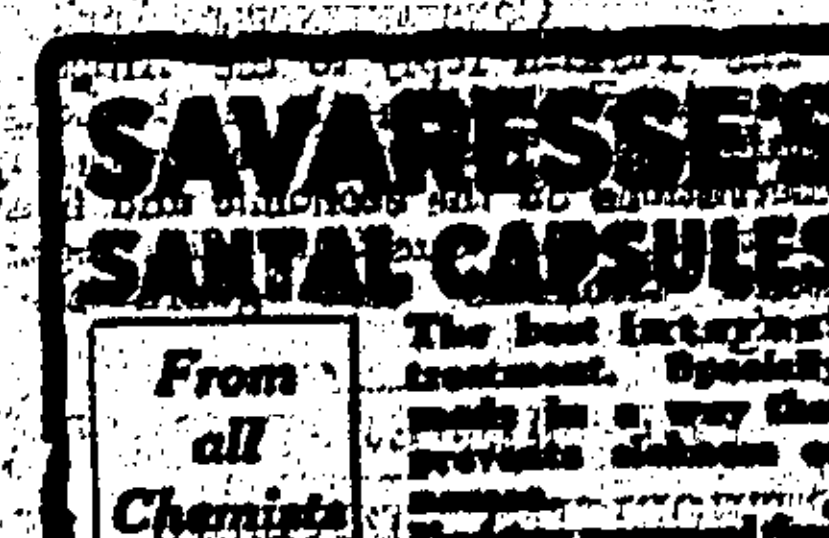
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Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about 29th April
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about end of May
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	about end of June
Ludendorff	12,250 tons	about end of July

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
Havenstein	12,250 tons	about 5th May
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about beginning of June
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about beginning of July
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	

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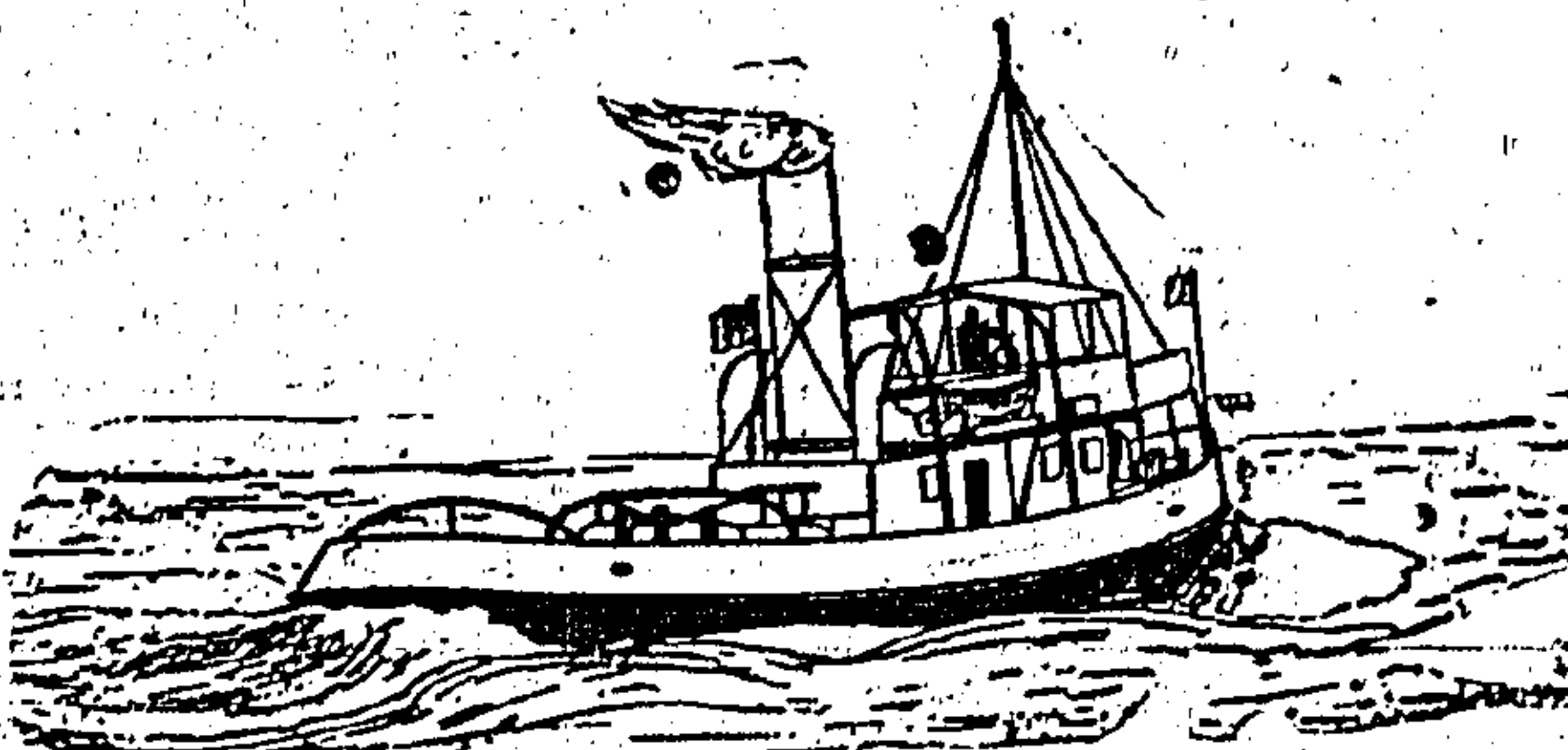
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## HUMAN SACRIFICES

### REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

An interesting account of the efforts made by the Burma Government to put down slavery and human sacrifices in the Naga Hills is contained in a report by Mr. H. Clayton, I.C.S., lately Commissioner of the North-Eastern Frontier of Burma. According to the official estimate in June last, there were 271 slaves against 373 in the previous year in Khamti. A few deaths of slaves have occurred but the reduction is mainly due to the slaves redeeming themselves and being released gratis by the owners. Mr. Clayton states that in the Hukong valley the carrying out of survey operations by Colonel Rich (No. 10 Party, India Survey) led to further development of Government action for the release of the slaves. Colonel Rich reported that he had come across several cases of Indians who had been enticed by the Nagas to enter the unadministered country to work as blacksmiths and subsequently seized and sold as slaves in the Hukong valley. Some of these men settled down with wives provided for them and have no desire to be liberated, but a certain number appealed to Colonel Rich to procure their freedom.

The matter was brought to the notice of Government and Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of Colonel Rich for the liberation of such Indian slaves in the Hukong valley as desired their freedom. After a thorough enquiry, Colonel Rich found seven Indians only in slavery among the Hukong Kachins, a smaller number than was anticipated. There were in addition a number of proxy of Indian slaves and Kachin women but as they are now to all intents and purposes Kachins, no steps were taken for their release. Of the seven Indians two had been enticed away from their homes in the Central Province in their childhood were taken to Assam and there captured by the Nagas. They were released and employment was found for them in the survey party and arrangements made to readmit them to their caste. They had been 10 and 27 years respectively in slavery. The third was released and left as a freeman in the valley and others were contented with their lot. In addition, a Kachin, British subject and an Indian girl earmarked for sacrifice by the Nagas were also released. All the five slaves were released with the consent of their owners.

### A COMMON PRACTICE.

Colonel Rich received the thanks of the Lieutenant Governor for his report and the great tact and discretion shown by him in dealing with the situation. Colonel Rich's investigations showed that human sacrifice is very much commoner in the Naga Hills than had hitherto been supposed. It appears from information given by the two Nagas who accompanied Colonel Rich that the number of human sacrifices in the Naga Hills is never less than 100 to 150 per annum and that sometimes when funds are plentiful there are between 20 and 30 Indian children both boys and girls, kidnapped from Assam, are the commonest victims but any slaves available, are also slaughtered. The situation created by the extension of the survey operations to the Naga Hills is thus a difficult one. Mr. Clayton writes: "As has been marked by my predecessor, Mr. Thornton, it is unthinkable that these human sacrifices can be allowed to continue with the full knowledge of Government officers and unfortunately any attempt to redeem the slaves intended for the sacrifice only creates a vicious circle in which a fantastic price is charged for the victim saved and money hoarded for a bigger and more expensive sacrifice later on. The problem would appear to be, the direct administration by the Government of tracts where these hideous practices prevail."

## BACK TO CANDLE-LIGHT

### "DANGERS TO EYESIGHT"

The old cry of eyesight ruined by burning the midnight oil is out of date to-day. The modern bugbear is our electric light system. In a lecture before the Royal Photographic Society on "Dangers to Eyesight," Mr. Bawtree claimed that 50 per cent. of the middle classes in Great Britain were forced to wear glasses, and laid the blame at the door of the modern high-power lighting system and to overmuch attendance at the cinema.

In his opinion we are going clean against nature, which adapts and protects the eye with gradual changes of light. We are gradually blinding ourselves by trying to see too well. If he does not quite recommend a return to candle-light, he advocates the carbon lamp as the least pernicious form of artificial lighting, and threatens the race with the most horrible consequences if the lighting system of to-day is not radically altered.

The majority of speakers, in reply, disagreed wholly with this gloomy prospect. The more light the better, was their plea, but let it be carefully shielded and distributed. With light, however strong, thrown on the object and not on the eye, no harm can possibly be done to sight. Even the strain of watching the cinema screen—a strain much less considerable than that of watching the magic lantern image—can be reduced to a minimum by subdued lighting in the theatre. A far more serious matter, and one which is generally overlooked, was mentioned by the chairman—the danger of eyestrain and possible blindness to film actors and those engaged in studio work under the constant glare of the sun-arc. The risks which these people take daily with their eyes are perhaps greater than those of an average man in whole life-time, and it is time that the matter was investigated.

## GERMAN REVENUE EXCEEDS ESTIMATES.

The revenue from taxes and customs from April 1st, 1922, to January 31st, 1923, considerably exceeded the estimates. Property tax yielded 404 milliards of marks, compared with 218 milliards estimated; income-tax, 240 compared with 221 milliards; non-recurring taxes, 405 compared with 177 milliards; customs, 301 compared with 177 milliards. The export tax yielded 84 milliards compared with 53 milliards estimated. The coal tax produced 111 milliards—Dreier.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1923. [671]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

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BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	10th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Tuesday, 13th Apr. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday, 15th Apr. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday, 13th Apr. Noon
TIENSIN	"CHEPISANG"	Friday, 13th Apr. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 13th Apr. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Sunday, 15th Apr. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 17th Apr. 3 p.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 19th Apr. Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 20th Apr. 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Saturday, 21st Apr. 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 27th Apr. 7 a.m.
KORE	"HOSANG"	Saturday, 28th Apr. Noon

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HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Haiphong and Hongkong, calling at Swatow and Canton.

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"GLENAMOI"	25th April	"GLENADE"	25th April	Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENAPP"	7th May	"GLENARIFFE"	25th May	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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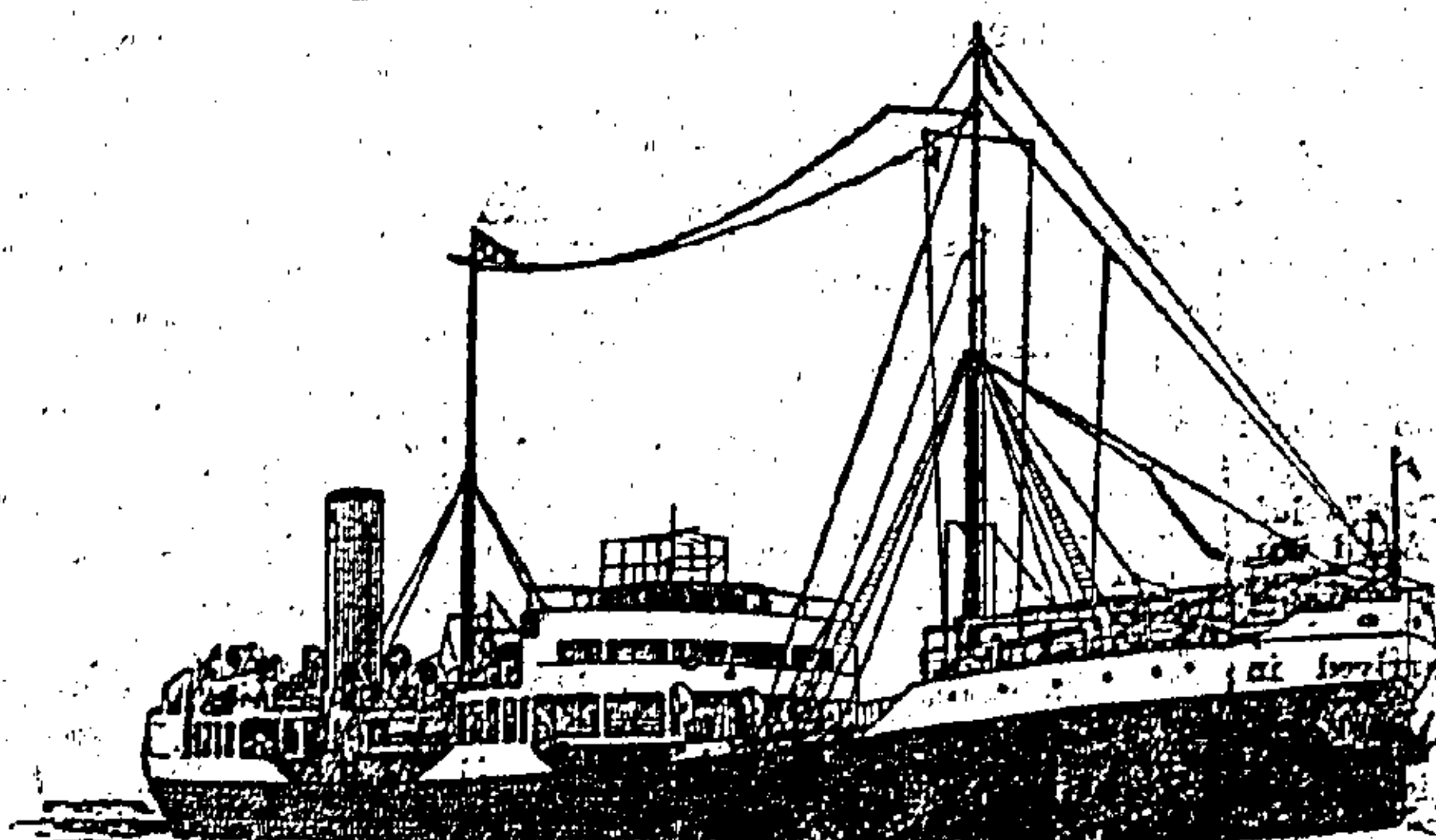
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

April 8th.

*Amherst*, Chinese str., 341 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—On Fat S.S. Co.

*Carl Legien*, German str., 3,532 tons, Capt. Porzelius, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Butler, Brockelmann & Co.

*Haure Maru*, Japanese str., 3,558 tons, Capt. S. Asawa, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

*Ming Sang*, British str., 900 tons, Capt. H. Simpson, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

*Mojo Maru*, Japanese str., 2,280 tons, Capt. J. Mikami, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.

*Wing Hong*, British str., 3,097 tons, Capt. W. Bishop, from Saigon, with rice.—Williamson & Co.

April 9th.

*Daishin Maru*, Japanese str., 1,366 tons, Capt. N. Ishida, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Y. Sato & Co.

*Devotion*, British str., 4,336 tons, Capt. A. E. Sals, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Wakusei Maru*, Japanese str., from Canton.

*Gambada*, British str., 3,252 tons, Capt. H. A. Danne, from Rangoon, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

*Glenogle*, British str., 3,069 tons, Capt. O. O. Simpson, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

*Halvard*, British str., from Canton.

*Hermelin*, Norwegian str., 1,103 tons, Capt. T. L. Davidson, from Bangkok, with rice.—Thoresen & Co.

*Hwipingan*, Chinese str., from Canton.

*Koiping*, French str., 177 tons, Capt. A. Maraschini, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Sing Kee.

*Loong Sang*, British str., 1,033 tons, Capt. P. Jowitt, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

*President Pierce*, American str., 8,383 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

*Rhodesia*, Danish str., 2,825 tons, Capt. H. Madsen, from Durban, with coal.—John Magners & Co.

*Seistan*, British str., 1,421 tons, Capt. D. Thomas, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Kuen Sang.

*Taito Maru*, Japanese str., from Canton.

*Tamba Maru*, Japanese str., 3,558 tons, from Japan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

*Vulcanus*, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. P. Philipp, from Swatow.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

## CLEARANCES

April 8th.

*Caravelles*, for Swatow.

*Engler*, for Canton.

*Halvard*, for Canton.

*Janus*, for Singapore.

*Muroran Maru*, for Singapore.

*Tangtsching*, for Swatow.

*Tokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki.

April 9th.

*Amherst*, for Hoihow.

*Carl Legien*, for Singapore.

*Devotion*, for Saigon.

*Dux*, for Bangkok.

*Fukuei Maru*, for Keelung.

*Gambada*, for Shanghai.

*Glenogle*, for Shanghai.

*Hamun*, for Hoihow.

*Harunasan Maru*, for Hongkong.

*Haure Maru*, for Singapore.

*Hwipingan*, for Canton.

*Hydranga*, for Swatow.

*Koiping*, for Swatow.

*Luchow*, for Hoihow.

*Medit Maru*, for Bangkok.

*Muroran Maru*, for Saigon.

*Taito Maru*, for Amoy.

*Vulcanus*, for Canton.

## PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES

Per B.I. s.s. *Janus*, sailed April 8th.—Mr. F. B. Trevelyan, Mr. L. Trevelyan, Mr. T. A. Spencer, Mr. D. S. Spencer.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The M.M. s.s. *Andre Lebon* left Saigon on April 9th for Haiphong, which port she will be leaving about April 12th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about May 8th.

The M.M. s.s. *Cordillere* left Marseilles on April 6th for China and Japan, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about May 8th.

The B.I. & Apan Line s.s. *Torilla* left Singapore for this port on April 7th, and is due here on April 14th, at about 8 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Morea* arrived in Marseilles on April 7th, at 7 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Shanghai on Saturday, and is due at Manila to-day, at 6 a.m.

## VESSELS EXPECTED

*Adriatic* (Blue Funnel), due May 5th.

*Amboise* (M.M.), due April 24th.

*Andre Lebon* (M.M.), due April 14th.

*Hosomichi* (Red Line), due April 12th.

*Empress of Russia*, due April 12th, 6 a.m.

*Eurylochus* (Blue Funnel), due April 14th.

*Fushimi Maru* (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

*Glauco* (Blue Funnel), due April 28th.

*Kitano Maru* (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

*Mentor* (Blue Funnel), due April 18th.

*Wingchow* (Blue Funnel), due April 21st.

*Wakusei Maru* (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Apr 9th at 11.33.—Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai and over S.W. Japan. It has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan. Changes are small elsewhere.

The two depressions have merged into a somewhat severe cyclone which, this morning, was situated to the north of Hokkaido.

A belt of relatively high pressure stretches from the Bonins to N.E. China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 9th April, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.46 inches, against an average of 7.29 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 10th April, is as follows:—

Direction: E. wind, moderate; overcast, occasional rain.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: The same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between: The same as Hongkong and Lamcocks: No. 1.

South coast of China between: The same as Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 9th.

	Previous Day	at 2 p.m.	at 3 p.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.57	29.50	29.59	
Temperature	80	71	77	
Humidity	67	94	98	
Wind direction	SE	E	E	
Force	1	1	3	
Weather	0	0	0	
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.00	

Highest open-air temperature on 8th ... 81

Lowest open-air temperature on 8th ... 71

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From April 9th to 15th, 1923.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon.	9	6 55	4 5	9 10	4 3
Tue.	10	7 4	5 8	11 12	4 2
Wed.	11	7 42	5 0	0 41	1 9
Thur.	12	8 40	6 0	0 32	3 8
Fri.	13	7 34	6 3	1 23	3 4
Sat.	14	8 19	6 0	2 22	3 0
Sun.	15	9 14	5 9	3 17	2 1



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CABLES: GACANPAC

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Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Chile"	9th April	8th May
M/S. "Malaya"	29th April	1st June
M/S. "Bolivia"	16th May	20th June
M/S. "Panama"	4th June	8th July
M/S. "Australien"	1st July	7th August

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

## JOHN MANNERS &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Taketo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On Middle April
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Eastern Prince	Brit.	Princess Line	On 16th May
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO	Ision	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 16th April
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C. via SHANGHAI, etc.	Elkridge	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 21st April
VICTORIA, SHANTUNG & VANCOUVER via SEAT, J. PORTS	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	About 19th April
VICTORIA, SHANTUNG & VANCOUVER	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st May
VATOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Arzonis Maru	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Tylenus	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 24th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Empress Australia	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 4th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	André Lebon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 18th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Arman Behio	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 17th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Paul Locat	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 30th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	City of Poona	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 28th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Agapenor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Lycodon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th April
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Amazon Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th April
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Banbroschiro	Brit.	Yamashita & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd April
LONDON, GENUA, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Havensstein	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 15th May
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	C. M. Mailhol	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 15th April
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Lt. St. Lambert-Bie	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On middle of May
PORT SAID, VALENCIA, BORNEAU, HAVRE, ANT. DUN.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th April
HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK	Siella	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 12th April, 3 p.m.
BOMBAY via SHANGHAI, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	Vaa Cloon	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 3rd May
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	Chiehna	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 13th April
SINGAPORE & BANGALORE	Chiehna	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 29th April
BRITISH PORTS & KINROSS	Chiehna	Brit.	Yamashita & Co., Ltd.	On 18th April, 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Yamashita & Co., Ltd.	About 15th April
HAIPHONG via HAIKOW & PAKHOI	Taketa Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 15th April
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Himang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th April, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yoshino Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th April
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 5th May
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Tangshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 12th April, Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Paul Locat	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 29th April
SHANGHAI & BANGALORE	Siella	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 29th April, D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Shantung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 15th April
SHANGHAI	Yamashita	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 15th April
JAPAN	Tsuyun	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 6th May
JAPAN PORTS	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th April, Noon
TIENTSIN	Chipping	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 16th April
BATAVIA via BATA & BELITONG	Tjilembang	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 13th April
CEALOUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Malay Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	On 31st April, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HONGKOW	Chunwang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th April, Noon
SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 13th April, 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Halifong	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th April, 3 p.m.
MANILA & SINGAPORE	Longang	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 1st May
	West Farallon	Am.		

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FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 11th April.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th April.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Sunday, 15th April.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... due 1st half May.

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YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th April.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th May.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKEOYO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th April.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 12th April.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th April.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 27th April.

CEALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 12th April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TATEISHI MARU ... Wednesday, 11th April.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 11th April.

HABUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th April.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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ARMAND BEHIC ...	—	—	17th April
PAUL LEON ...	—	—	30th April
ANDRE LEBON ...	9th March	14th April	15th May
NABOISE ...	23rd March	24th April	29th May
CORDILLERE ...	6th April	8th May	12th June
ANGERS ...	20th April	22nd May	26th June

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 HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pamme ... Tuesday, 17th Apr., at 1 p.m.

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S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,000	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SIOLIA"	6,800	3rd May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	9th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	18th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	6,689	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SIOLIA"	6,814	28th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	25th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	26th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"RHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	do.

### BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,000	12th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TARADA"	8,949	20th Apr.	do.
"TORILLA"	5,405	13th May	do.

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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"GAMBADA"	5,307	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	13th Apr.	Japan Direct.
"SIOLIA"	6,712	31st Apr.	Shanghai only.
"NYANZA"	7,023	22nd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the action of their P. &amp; O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May

"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY &amp; COCHIN—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 21st April

"CELEBES MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 13th April

VICORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Thursday, 19th April

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYIE MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May

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"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMARU MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY ... Thursday, 19th April

"BOBU MARU" ... For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. GHILMA, Manager.

Te. Central No. 4090.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 10th Apr., Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Apr., 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAIYING"	On 10th Apr., 4 p.m.
SWATOW	"KUNNING"	On 10th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 13th Apr., Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 14th Apr., Noon.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th Apr., D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 17th Apr., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 17th Apr., Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to all Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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	Leave Hongkong	21st Apr.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Due Hongkong	10th May.
	Leave Hongkong	11th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLANDPOINTS.

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U.S.S. "West Farallon"	Due Hongkong	30th April.
	Leave Hongkong	1st May.
U.S.S. "Morse"	Due Hongkong	15th May.
	Leave Hongkong	16th May.

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